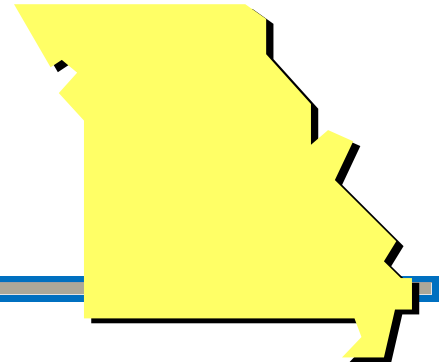


Missouri Student Survey

2014 Report



Missouri Department of Mental Health

Division of Behavioral Health



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Participants.....	3
Key Findings.....	3
Comparisons between Missouri and the Nation	3
Comparisons to the 2012 Survey.....	5
CHAPTER 1 –INTRODUCTION	9
CHAPTER 2 -ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & OTHER DRUGS.....	15
Lifetime & Past Month (30-day) Substance Use.....	15
Alcohol, Cigarettes and Marijuana Use Extent & Circumstances	22
Perceived Risk of Harm from Substances	28
Morality of Substance Use.....	29
Peer Substance Use	32
Law Enforcement.....	33
Substance Availability.....	35
CHAPTER 3 –PROBLEM BEHAVIORS.....	36
Self-Reported Problem Behaviors	36
Bullying	36
Physical Aggression & Experience with Weapons	39
Rebellious & Defiant Attitudes	41
Weapons - Availability, Law Enforcement Response, and Peer Behavior	45
CHAPTER 4 –MENTAL HEALTH	47
Self-Harm, Suicidal Ideation & Attempts.....	48
CHAPTER 5- EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	51
School Performance.....	51
Perceptions & Attitudes toward School	52
APPENDIX A – DATA USED FOR LINE GRAPHS	55
APPENDIX B – MISSOURI STUDENT SURVEY WORDING 2010-2014.....	63
Table of Tables	83
Table of Figures.....	85

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every even numbered year since 2000, the Missouri Departments of Mental Health (DMH) and Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) have conducted the Missouri Student Survey (MSS) to monitor substance use and related behaviors of adolescent youth. All public middle and high schools are asked to participate by surveying at least one classroom per grade. This report describes the results of this survey.

Participants

The 2014 survey was administered to 70,205 children and adolescents in grades 6-12. After data cleaning and sample adjustments¹, the sample size equaled 68,583. The average age of the youth surveyed was 14.55, the majority was White and males and females were approximately equally represented. Most youth had parents with a high school degree or higher. Most youth surveyed reported they were making at least passing grades.

Key Findings

Comparisons between Missouri and the Nation

This section will examine Missouri data, as compared to US data. While this information is helpful in providing context, the reader should be aware that there are methodological differences between the Missouri Student Survey and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health which may result in some variations in the numbers that do not reflect true differences in the populations. This is discussed in more detail on page 7. The charts below highlight findings from the 2014 survey.

Age of Initiation of Substance Use

The average age of first use was generally lower in Missouri than the United States as a whole. The age was lowest for inhalants (11.86) and highest for marijuana (13.88).

Table 1. Average Age of First Use

	Missouri ²	United States ³
Cigarettes	12.86	13.18
Alcohol	13.10	13.51
Marijuana	13.88	13.94
Inhalants	11.86	12.38

¹ To improve the generalizability of findings across grade levels, gender, ethnicity, and geographic location, and to allow more accurate longitudinal and national comparisons, post-stratification weights were applied to the data set. These weights were based on 2012 census estimates for the state of Missouri.

² MSS (2014), 6th – 12th grade, n = 68,583, average age = 14.55

³ NSDUH (2012), 12-17 years of age, n (unweighted) = 22,492, n (weighted) = 24,346,528, average age = 14.54

Substance Use

Questions about electronic cigarettes and hookah were added to the survey for the first time in 2014. Notably, past 30-day use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) is comparable to cigarette use, while use of hookah is comparable to marijuana, highlighting the wide-spread use of these oft-overlooked substances.

In regards to comparisons between Missouri and the nation, Missouri is slightly higher in tobacco use, especially chewing tobacco, and alcohol use. Past month marijuana use is similar to the national average, although lifetime use rates in Missouri are slightly lower than nationwide. Inhalants and hallucinogens have lower lifetime rates of use, though 30-day use in Missouri was similar to the nation. These patterns of use between Missouri and the nation are consistent with historical trends.

Table 2. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States

	Missouri ⁴		United States ⁵	
	Lifetime	30-day	Lifetime	30-day
Alcohol	33.3%	13.9%	32.4%	12.9%
Electronic Cigarettes	16.0%	10.2%	n/a	n/a
Cigarettes	19.1%	8.1%	17.4%	6.6%
Marijuana	15.2%	7.6%	17.0%	7.2%
Hookah	11.3%	7.3%	n/a	n/a
Chewing Tobacco	9.8%	5.0%	6.4%	2.1%
Prescription Drugs	7.5%	3.7%	n/a	n/a
Over-the-Counter Meds	2.9%	1.6%	n/a	n/a
Inhalants	2.9%	1.1%	6.5%	0.8%
Synthetic Drugs	3.2%	0.8%	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	1.1%	n/a	1.1%	n/a
Heroin	0.3%	n/a	0.2%	n/a
Hallucinogens	1.9%	n/a	3.3%	0.6%
Methamphetamine	0.5%	n/a	0.6%	0.1%
Club Drugs	1.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Steroids	0.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a

⁴ MSS (2014), 6th – 12th grade, n = 68,583, average age = 14.55

⁵ NSDUH (2012), 12-17 years of age, n (unweighted) = 22,492, n (weighted) = 24,346,528, average age = 14.54

Comparisons to the 2012 Survey

This section will look at trends over time. Data from the 2012 (n=98,140) and 2014 (n=68,583) Missouri Student Survey are compared. As the large sample size translates into strong power, most statistical tests would be significant. A difference was considered meaningful if the magnitude of the increase or decrease relative to 2012 was greater than 10%.

Substance Use

Of those youth who reported drinking in the last 30 days, 44.8% of them reported at least one episode of binge drinking. Youth were most likely to have at least one friend who used alcohol in the past year (44.3%) although the majority of youth surveyed had no friends who used any substance asked about. If a youth did have one friend who used cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana, they were likely to have multiple friends who were using.

Table 3. Percentage of 30-day Substance Users in Missouri in 2012 and 2014

Substance	Percent Using in Past 30 Days		
	2012	2014	
Alcohol	16.9%	13.9%	Improved
Cigarettes	10.6%	8.1%	Improved
Marijuana	8.6%	7.6%	Improved
Chewing Tobacco	5.6%	5.0%	Improved
Prescription Drugs	4.7%	3.7%	Improved
Over-the-Counter Meds	3.5%	1.6%	Improved
Inhalants	2.3%	1.1%	Improved
Synthetic Drugs	2.9%	0.8%	Improved

Risk of Harm from Substance Use

Students thought that alcohol and marijuana posed the least risk of harm. Using marijuana was perceived as less risky than drinking 5 or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week, but slightly more risky than having one or two drinks nearly every day. Illegal drugs were seen as the riskiest; more than three-quarters believed these pose a great risk of harm. Synthetics, cigarettes, and prescription drugs were also viewed as posing a great risk of harm among the majority of students.

Wrongfulness of Substance Use

Similar to responses for the perception of harm, alcohol use was most accepted with only 46.2% reporting that it would be 'very wrong' to have a drink of any type of alcohol. More youth (about two-thirds) perceived alcohol as very wrong when it was used every day or heavily once or twice a week. However, for marijuana, the frequency of use did not affect how wrong it was perceived. The majority (over 50%) of youth thought that it was very wrong to use cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs. Older youth were more likely to say that substance use was not wrong.

Substance Use Related Behaviors

Less than a quarter of cigarette smokers (23%) were smoking on school property while 6.7% of past month alcohol users drank on school property at least once; both a decrease from the 2012 reported numbers. Slightly over 1 in 10 (12.6%) of past month users smoked marijuana on school property in the past 30 days.

Table 4. Percentage of Youth who Engaged in Problem Behaviors in the Past Three Months

Substance Use Related Behaviors	% Who Engaged in Behavior One or More		Trend from 2012
	2012	2014	
Been in car with someone who is driving and drinking	19.4%	16.0%	Improved
Drove a car while drinking	3.6%	1.9%	Same
Smoked cigarettes on school property	3.1%	1.8%	Same
Drank alcohol on school property	2.3%	0.9%	Improved
Smoked marijuana on school property	2.0%	1.0%	Improved

Ease of Obtaining Substances

The majority of youth perceived that alcohol and over-the-counter drugs were either “very easy” or “sort of easy” to obtain and most youth did not believe that the police would catch a substance user in their neighborhood. Cigarettes, prescription drugs, marijuana and synthetic drugs were perceived as more difficult to obtain, but a relatively large portion of youth still believed that they were easy to get. Older youth were more likely to perceive substances as easy to obtain.

Table 5. Youth Perception of Substance Availability

	Very Easy	Sort of Easy	Sort of Hard	Very Hard
Cigarettes	25.6%	20.7%	17.5%	36.2%
Alcohol	27.1%	23.9%	18.0%	30.9%
Marijuana	19.3%	14.8%	14.3%	51.7%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	32.9%	19.6%	15.4%	32.1%
Prescription Drugs	12.9%	15.7%	21.8%	49.6%
Other Illegal Drugs ¹	5.7%	8.3%	15.9%	70.1%
Synthetic Drugs ²	12.5%	13.1%	19.7%	54.8%

School Safety and Absenteeism

Most of the students surveyed reported feeling safe both at school and going to and from school. These numbers have all remained the same from 2012. Younger students are more likely to have a positive attitude toward their school. These percentages have remained relatively stable over time for 6th graders while those in 9th and 12th grade are reporting more positive attitudes towards their school.

Over a quarter of the youth surveyed reported skipping at least one day of school in the past month. However, of those students who did skip school, the majority reported skipping only 1 or 2 days.

Table 6. Perceptions of School Safety in the Past Three Months

School Safety	% agree or strongly agree		Trend from 2012
	2012	2014	
Felt safe at school	88.1%	88.5%	Same
Felt safe going to or from school	90.2%	90.4%	Same
Didn't go to school because felt unsafe	4.7%	4.9%	Same

Problem Behaviors

Youth were asked to report the number of times in the past three months they either bullied others or were bullied by another student. The majority of students reported that they had not pushed, shoved or hit another student, spread mean rumors or embarrassed or hurt another student either through the internet or text messaging. However, over 50% of youth reported making fun of other people, and around 4% reported doing this 40 or more times. Almost one in three of the students surveyed (31.2%) reported that they had been bullied on school property in the last year. Of the youth who reported being bullied, most reported being made fun of. This was followed by reporting having rumors/lies spread about them at school. Most bullying behavior decreased from 2012 to 2014.

Table 7. Bullying Behavior in the Past Three Months

Bullying Behaviors	% Who Engaged in Behavior One or More Times		Trend from 2012
	2012	2014	
Hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around	19.6%	15.5%	Improved
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	27.2%	24.3%	Improved
Made fun of other people	61.9%	54.0%	Improved
Posted something online or sent a text that might embarrass or hurt another student	15.1%	16.8%	Got Worse

The majority of youth did not report rebellious and defiant attitudes. However, almost half of the youth strongly agreed or agreed that fighting back was acceptable if one was provoked. Stealing was considered to be the least acceptable action. There was a significant improvement in those who report being suspended in the last 3 months (4.3% vs 3.8%).

Most students reported not having been in a physical fight in the last year. Almost all youth reported they were not injured in a physical fight nor were they threatened with a weapon while on school property. For those who did engage in fighting, it was most likely to be a one-time incident.

Almost half of all youth did not think that a youth carrying a gun in their neighborhood would be caught by the police. While most youth did not have a friend who carried a gun (not including use for hunting or sport), there were still almost 8% who did report one or more friends carrying a gun. Almost no youth reported carrying a weapon at school.

Depression, Self-Harm and Suicidal Ideation

Almost two out of three students reported at least sometimes feeling grouchy or in a bad mood in the past month and over half reported having difficulty focusing on their school work. Slightly less than half reported at least sometimes feeling sad and sleeping more or less than usual. The majority of students, however, did not feel hopeless about their future. Females were much more likely to report experiencing these items when compared to males.

About 13.5% of students reported attempting to harm themselves on purpose in a deliberative, but not suicidal, way. The most common method of self-harm was “cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose”. Females were much more likely than males to report self-harm (19% vs. 7.5%).

A total of 11.7 % of youth surveyed reported that they considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan to commit suicide, and 1.8% of all youth had attempts that resulted in injury. These numbers are unchanged from 2012. The majority of those who attempted did so only once. More than a third (35%) of suicide attempts resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Table 8. Suicide Behaviors in Past Year

	% Who Engaged in Behavior One or More Times		Trend from 2012
	2012	2014	
Suicidal Ideation			
Considered suicide	11.9%	11.7%	Same
Planned suicide	8.7%	8.6%	Same
Attempted suicide	5.5%	5.0%	Same
Attempted suicide, resulting in injury	1.9%	1.8%	Same

CHAPTER 1 –INTRODUCTION

While many of the substance use and other risky behaviors of students have either remained constant or declined slightly in the recent years, many school-aged youth continue to engage in behaviors that put them at risk for injury, disease, and loss of life. The consequences of engaging in these behaviors in adolescence are too great to be ignored. In order to track trends in adolescent risk behaviors, the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) have conducted the Missouri Student Survey (MSS) every even numbered year since 2000. This year, DESE did not participate. The first MSS, conducted by Research Triangle Institute on behalf of DMH, was funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Since then, the MSS has been funded by the DMH and analysis conducted by the Missouri Institute of Mental Health (MIMH). Since 2010, the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED) at the University of Missouri has assisted DMH with data collection in the schools.

This report presents the results of the 2014 MSS which assesses substance use and other health-risk behaviors among 6th through 12th graders attending public schools across the state. Also included are data from previous years to allow for longitudinal comparisons where available. All public schools in Missouri were asked to participate by administering the survey to at least one classroom in every grade in every building.

The 2014 survey gathered information on a total of 70,205 youth. To assure the reliability of the student data, responses of 3,492 students were discarded because some students did not complete the questionnaire, reported inaccurate or inconsistent information, or indicated that they were dishonest in completing the survey. After statistical weighting procedures were applied, the final adjusted sample size used in the analysis of the 2014 MSS data was 68,583. ⁶ All data in this report are weighted.

⁶ Because school district participation in the MSS is encouraged but not mandatory, and because districts choose the classrooms they will survey, the raw data set does not evenly represent the Missouri public school population as a whole. Therefore statistical adjustments to this sample were made to improve the generalizability of findings across grade levels, gender, ethnicity, and geographic location, and to allow more accurate longitudinal and national comparisons. Specifically, the MSS data set was post-stratified to 2012 census estimates for the state of Missouri (<http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/pub/webrepts/casrh09/mor2county.pdf>). The sample was weighted, adjusting the proportions to more accurately reflect the population in the states' 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Within each of those counties, the sample was also weighted according to county population estimates of age group (10-14; 15-19), gender (male, female), race (Black, White, Other), and whether students indicated that they were Hispanic.

Regional Distribution

All of the DMH's Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) planning regions were represented to varying degrees in the final sample (see Figure 1). The Eastern region, which includes the state's most populous counties (i.e., St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin, Jefferson, and St. Louis City) had the highest percentage of students (36.1%). The Northwest region, encompassing the Kansas City area and surrounding counties, had the next highest percentage (24.4%). The sample distributions are similar to those of the state (<http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/rpts/2013StatusReport.htm>)

Figure 1. Regional Distribution of 2014 MSS Sample and State

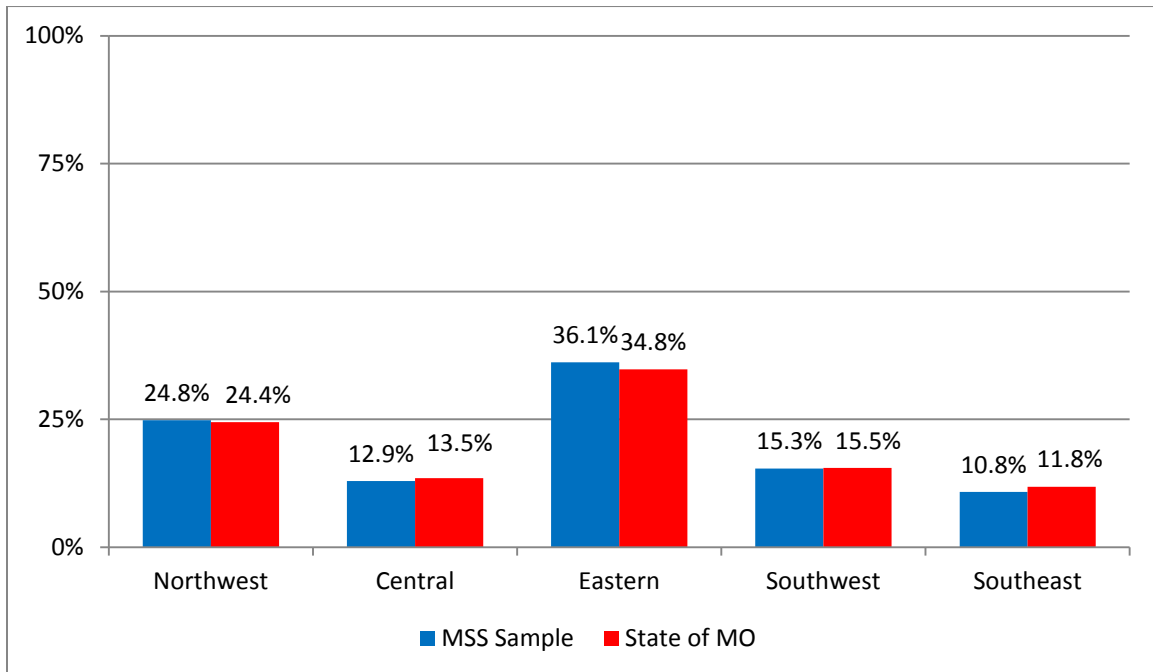
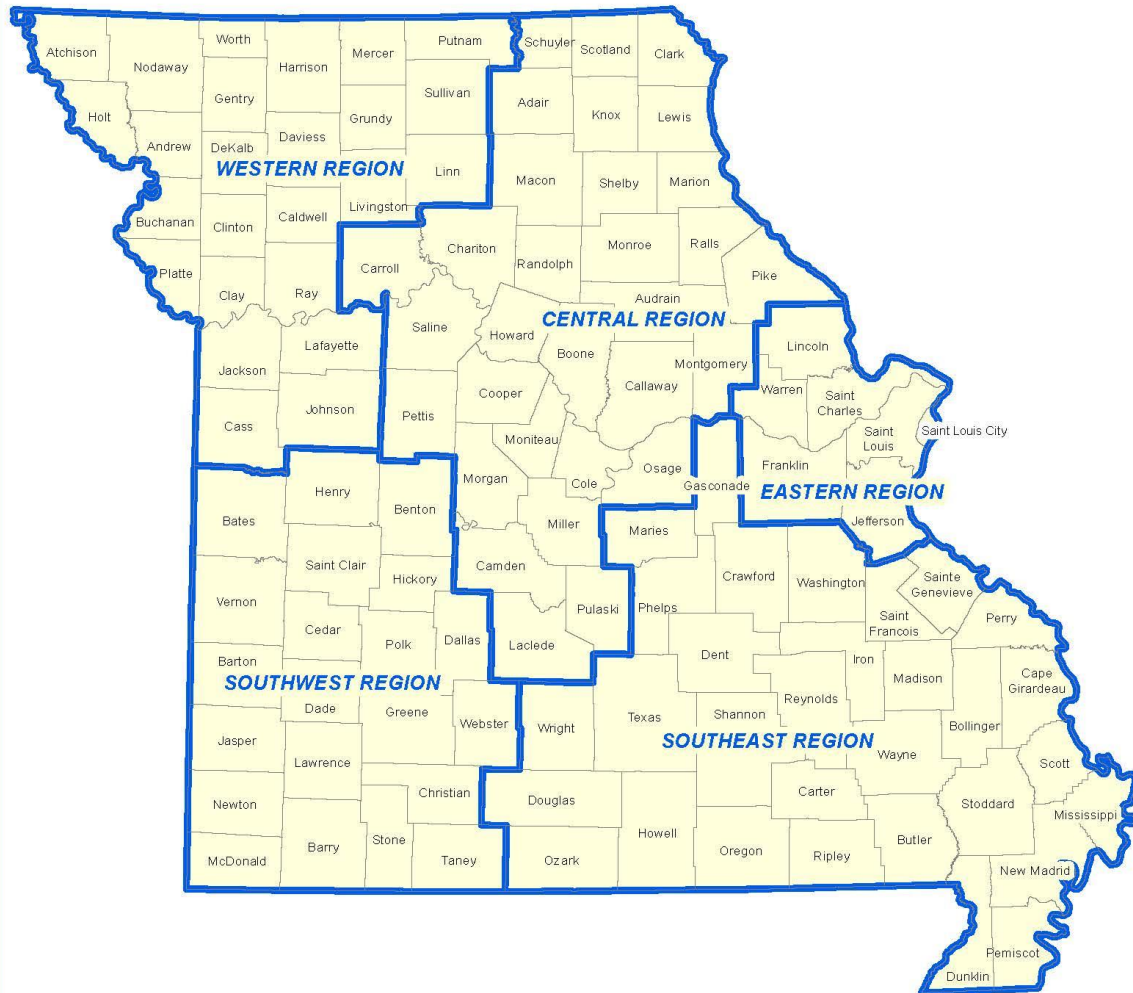


Figure 2. Division of Behavioral Health Planning Regions



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH
PLANNING REGIONS



MAP LEGEND

- Division of Behavioral Health Region Boundary
- County Boundary

Source: ArcGIS/SmithDivisionOfBehavioralHealthRegion.mxd
July 2014

Participant Age and Grade

Participating schools were asked to survey at least one class in each grade. The majority of the 2014 MSS sample was between the ages of 12 and 16. The participants were 14.55 years of age on average. Youth ages 10-14 represented 48.3% of the sample; 51.8% were 15-19 years of age. These percentages were weighted to be comparable to the Missouri 12-19 year old population, 48.4% and 51.6% respectively.

Table 9. Grade Level of 2014 MSS Sample

	Number in Each Grade (N)	Percentage of Sample
6 th	10,055	14.7%
7 th	9,779	14.3%
8 th	10,347	15.2%
9 th	14,529	21.3%
10 th	8,295	12.2%
11 th	8,602	12.6%
12 th	6,565	9.6%

Participant Race and Ethnicity

The majority of the sample was White (84.0%), and 12.3% were Black or African-American. These percentages were weighted to be similar to the state of Missouri's estimated race/ethnicity population distributions (82.8% White and 11.6% Black).

Table 10. Race / Ethnicity Distribution of 2014 MSS Sample

Race	Percentage of Sample
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	2.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	97.5%
White/Caucasian	85.5%
Black/African-American	13.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.1%
Asian	0.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.3%
Other (not otherwise specified)	1.6%

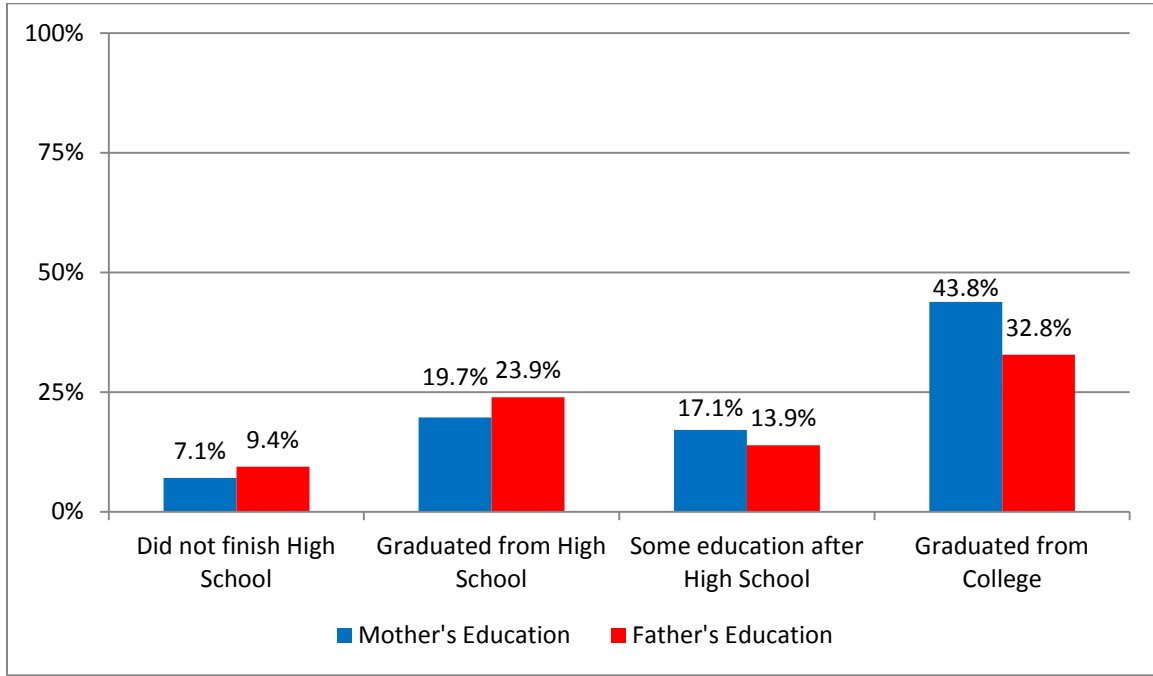
Participant Gender

The sample was evenly represented by males (47.7%) and females (52.3%), weighted to be similar to the state's gender distribution (49.0% male and 51.0% female).

Parent's education

At the minimum, most participants' parents graduated from high school. A slightly higher percentage of mothers completed a college education than did fathers.

Figure 3. Approximate Educational Level Attained by Parents: 2014 MSS Sample



Participant Sample Size by Year

Throughout the report, data will be presented comparing indicators over time. The table below presents the approximate sample size by year and by grade.

Table 11. Sample Sizes by Grade and Year

	Category	Sample Size
2006	Overall	63,433
2006	6 th Grade	12,683
2006	7 th Grade	6,531
2006	8 th Grade	9,944
2006	9 th Grade	24,169
2006	10 th Grade	6,027
2006	11 th Grade	5,070
2006	12 th Grade	3,299
2008	Overall	113,408
2008	6 th Grade	12,683
2008	7 th Grade	9,808
2008	8 th Grade	20,108
2008	9 th Grade	40,471
2008	10 th Grade	13,764
2008	11 th Grade	10,181
2008	12 th Grade	6,392
2010	Overall	129,127
2010	6 th Grade	14,738
2010	7 th Grade	16,249
2010	8 th Grade	19,209
2010	9 th Grade	42,125
2010	10 th Grade	17,638
2010	11 th Grade	12,576
2010	12 th Grade	6,010
2012	Overall	97,740
2012	6 th Grade	12,495
2012	7 th Grade	30,954
2012	8 th Grade	10,694
2012	9 th Grade	12,922
2012	10 th Grade	8,329
2012	11 th Grade	6,488
2012	12 th Grade	15,346
2014	Overall	68,212
2014	6 th Grade	9,901
2014	7 th Grade	14,497
2014	8 th Grade	8,275
2014	9 th Grade	9,716
2014	10 th Grade	8,569
2014	11 th Grade	6,555
2014	12 th Grade	10,294

CHAPTER 2 -ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & OTHER DRUGS

This chapter contains information on substance abuse and related risk and protective factors.

Lifetime & Past Month (30-day) Substance Use

Substance Use Comparisons with a National Sample

Table 6 below displays lifetime and 30-day substance use for Missouri youth compared to national data from the 2012 NSDUH. In both Missouri and the nation, alcohol use was higher than all other drugs, followed by cigarette and marijuana use. Alcohol, cigarette and chewing tobacco lifetime and 30-day use was higher in Missouri than nationally. Inhalant lifetime use was higher nationally than in Missouri.

Questions related to electronic cigarettes and hookah use were asked for the first time in 2014. Thirty-day use of electronic cigarettes was higher than for cigarettes, and 30-day use rates for hookah were similar to marijuana. As these questions are not currently asked on the NSDUH, comparisons with national data are not possible. With the exception of marijuana, Illegal drug use was 3% or less.

Table 12. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States

	Missouri ¹		United States ²	
	Lifetime	30-day	Lifetime	30-day
Alcohol	33.3%	13.9%	32.4%	12.9%
Cigarettes	19.1%	8.1%	17.4%	6.6%
Electronic Cigarettes	16.0%	10.2%	n/a	n/a
Marijuana	15.2%	7.6%	17.0%	7.2%
Hookah	11.3%	7.3%	n/a	n/a
Chewing Tobacco	9.8%	5.0%	6.4%	2.1%
Prescription Drugs	7.5%	3.7%	n/a	n/a
Synthetic Drugs	3.2%	0.8%	n/a	n/a
Inhalants	2.9%	1.1%	6.5%	0.8%
Over-the-Counter Medications	2.9%	1.6%	n/a	n/a
Hallucinogens	1.9%	n/a	3.3%	0.6%
Club Drugs	1.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	1.1%	n/a	1.1%	n/a
Methamphetamine	0.5%	n/a	0.6%	0.1%
Heroin	0.3%	n/a	0.2%	n/a
Steroids	0.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ MSS (2014), 6th – 12th grade, n = 68,583, average age = 14.55

² NSDUH (2012), 12-17 years of age, n (unweighted) = 22,492, n (weighted) = 24,933,052, average age = 14.54

Substance Use Comparisons Over Time

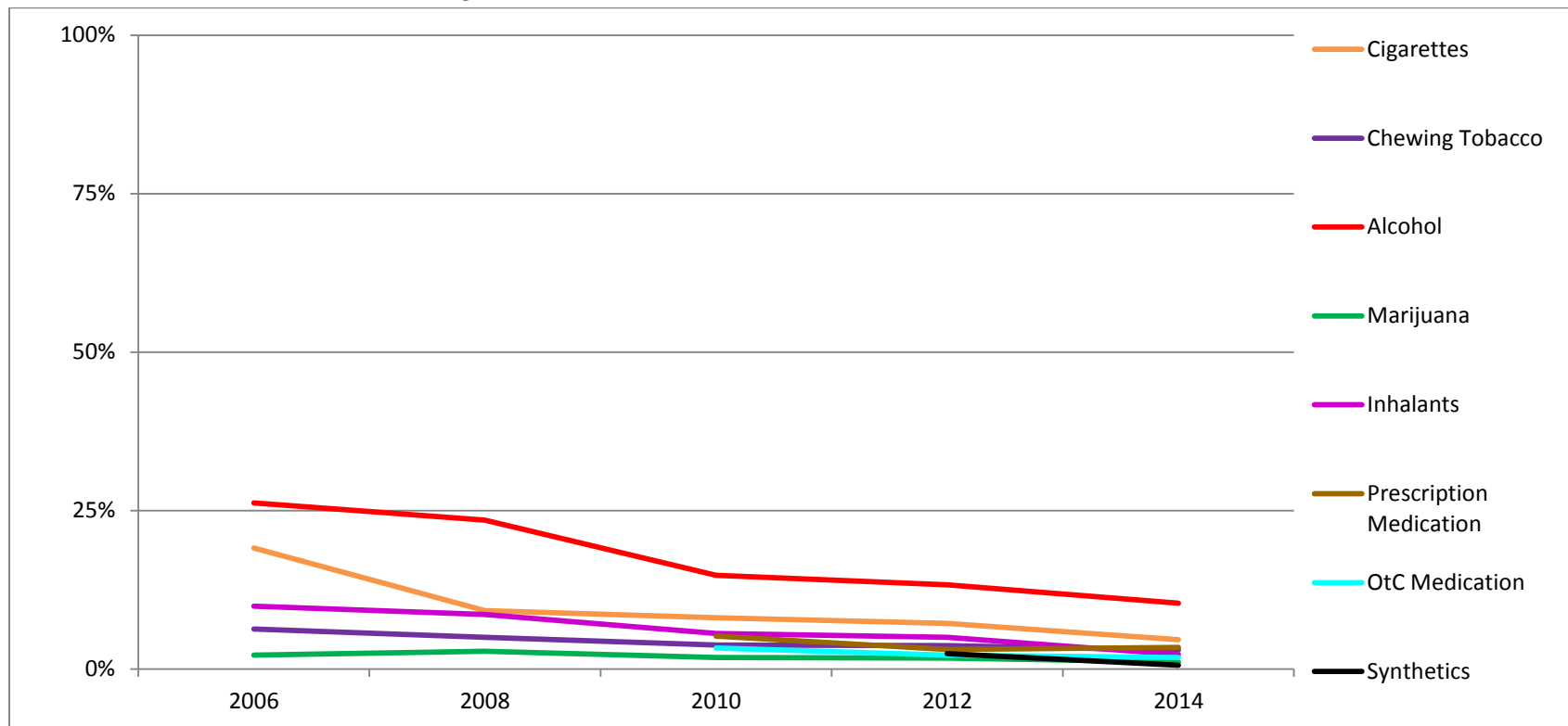
Data is presented over time. However, there are methodological issues which could contribute to changes without reflecting a true change in the population. MSS switched from pen and paper to electronic version starting with the 2004 survey. The switch from active to passive consent occurred in most school districts with the 2008 survey. Beginning in 2010, a skip pattern was used so that a student

who answered “no” to lifetime substance use would automatically skip over any further questions about that drug. Prior to this, students were asked to report detailed use questions even if they indicated that they had never use, and data were recoded to conform with the most specific answer (ex: “yes” to 30-day use would mean that a “no” to lifetime use was recoded as a “yes”). Question wording has also changed, primarily to be consistent with national survey wording that has also changed over time. See Appendix B for question wording.

For tables listing the exact percentages for all graphs, see Appendix A.

As lifetime use is cumulative, younger students are less likely than older students to have tried any of the drugs named. In 6th grade, alcohol is the drug with the highest lifetime use, followed by cigarettes, and prescription drug use. In 2014, the use of prescription drugs among 6th graders was higher than the use of chewing tobacco. While there has been a decrease in both alcohol and cigarette use over time, the above mentioned caveats are important, therefore it is unclear if the decrease reflects an actual change in behavior or are the result of these changes. Note that drugs with average use rates lower than 1.5% are not included in the below graph. This includes cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, methamphetamine, club drugs, and steroids.

Figure 4. Lifetime Substance Use in 6th Grade from 2006 to 2014

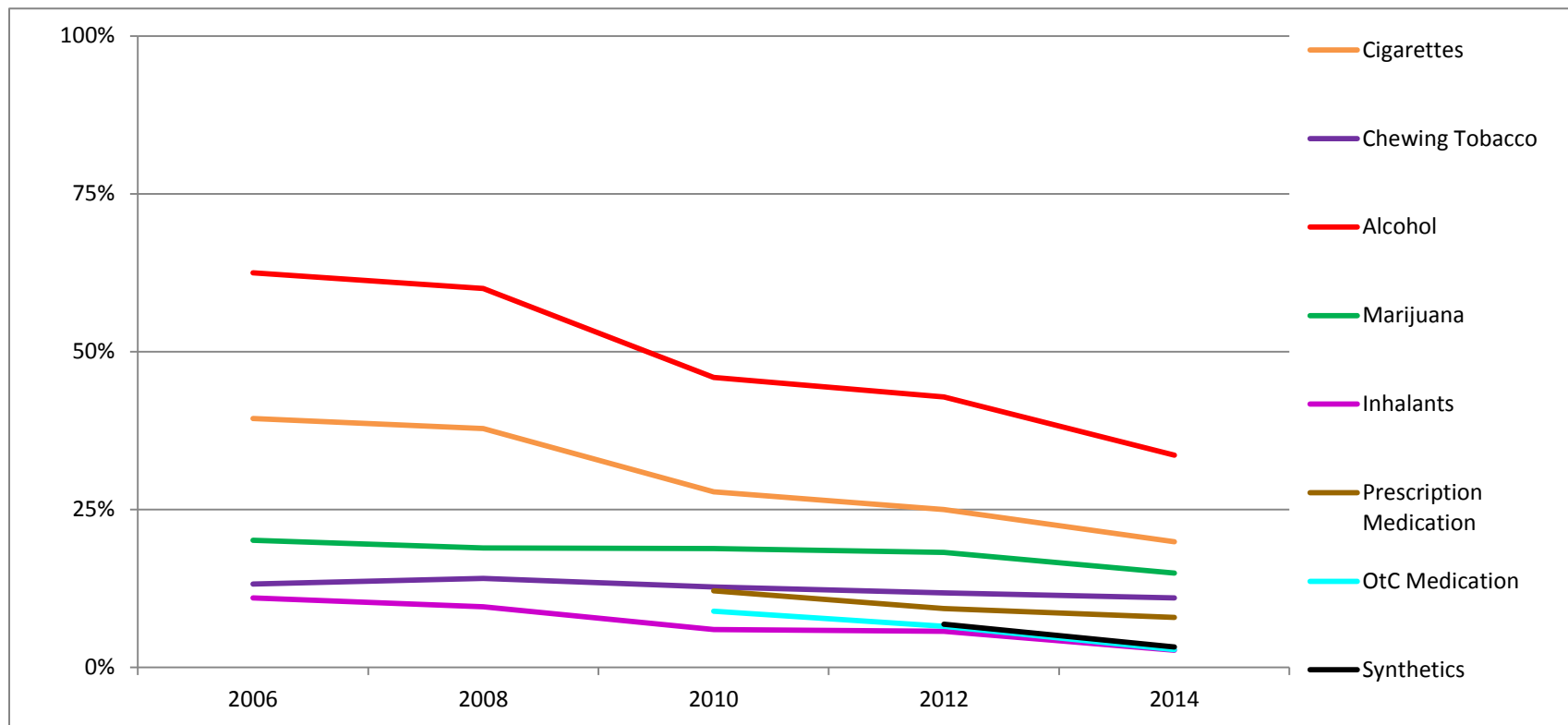


*Electronic Cigarettes and Hookah are not included in the graph because there is data was collected for 2014 only. The lifetime rate of use for electronic cigarettes in 2014 for 6th grade students is 4.4% and the rate of hookah use in 2014 for 6th grade students is 1.3%.

* Data on prescription medication, over the counter medication, and heroin use were not collected prior to 2010. Data on the use of synthetics were not collected prior to 2012.

As students enter into high school, alcohol and cigarettes still remain the substances that most youth have tried at least once. However, the percentage of students who have used marijuana, chewing tobacco, or prescription drugs increases significantly from 6th grade. Looking at trends over time, alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana show an additional drop from 2012 to 2014. Note that Drugs with average use rates lower than 5% are not included in the below graph. For 9th graders this includes cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, methamphetamine, club drugs, and steroids.

Figure 5. Lifetime Substance Use in 9th Grade from 2006 to 2014

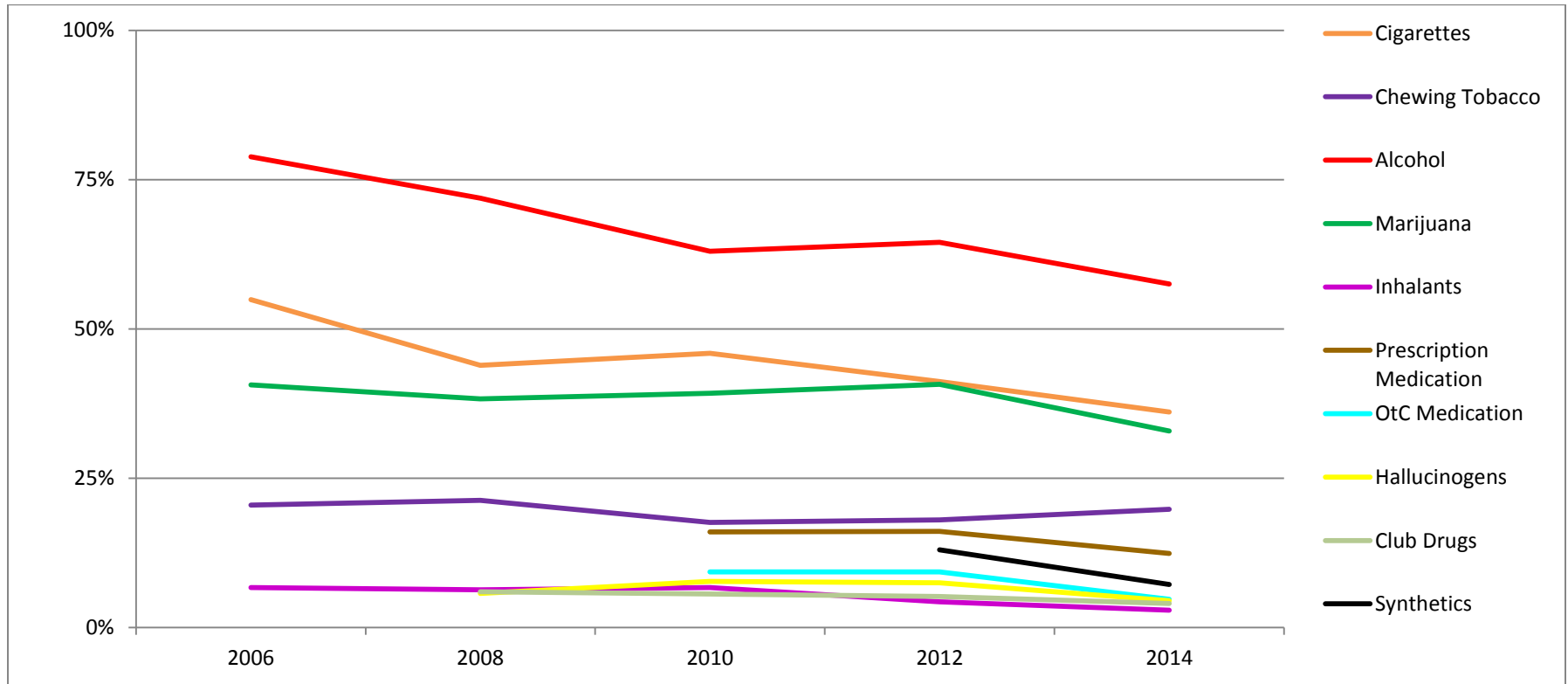


*Electronic Cigarettes and Hookah are not included in the graph because data was collected for 2014 only. The rate of use for electronic cigarettes in 2014 for 9th grade students was 17.6% and the rate of hookah use was 10.8%.

* Data on prescription medication, over the counter medication, and heroin use were not collected prior to 2010. Data on the use of synthetics were not collected prior to 2012.

The 9th grade pattern continues into 12th grade. Note that drugs with average use rates lower than 5% are not included in the below graph. For 12th graders this includes cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, and steroids.

Figure 6. Lifetime Substance Use in 12th Grade from 2006 to 2014

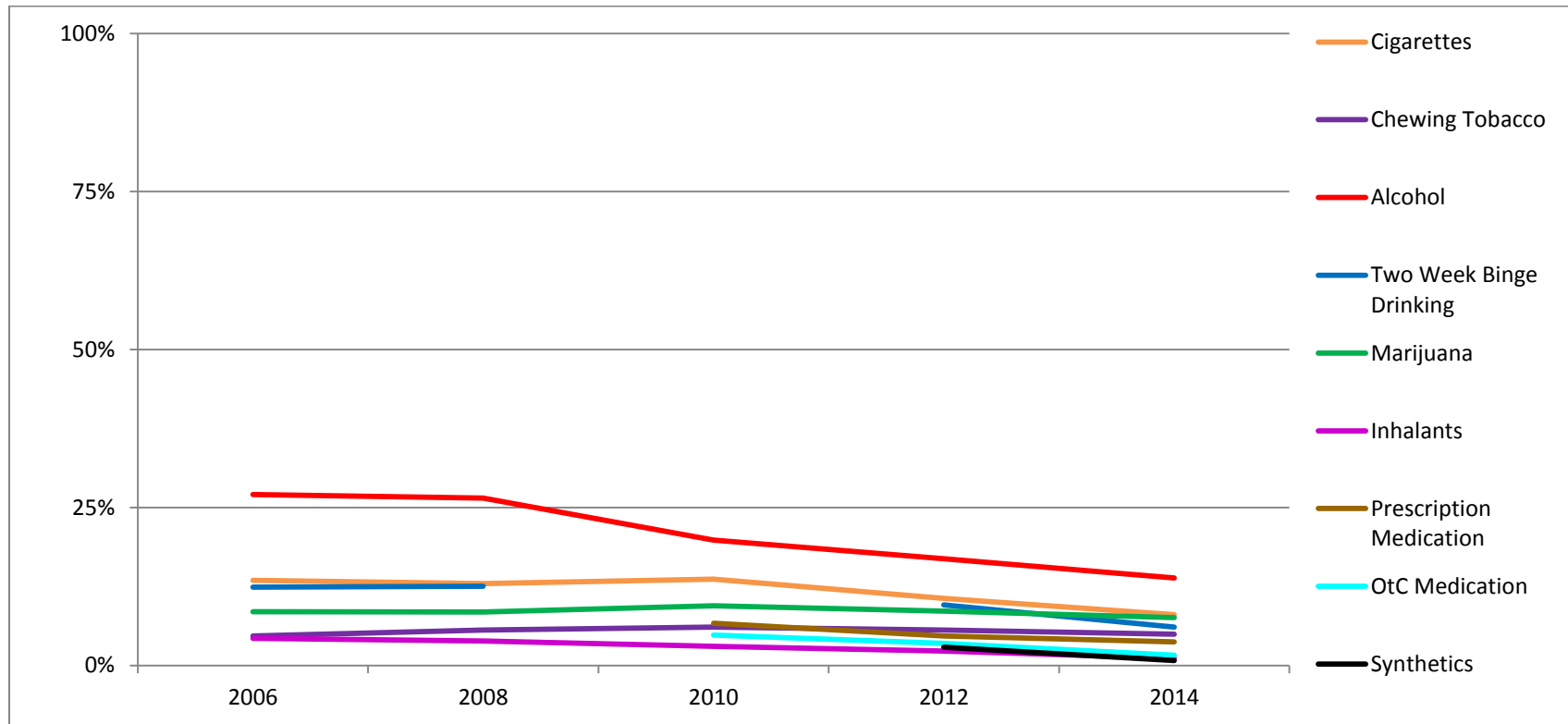


*Electronic Cigarettes and Hookah are not included in the graph because data was collected for 2014 only. The lifetime rate of use for electronic cigarettes in 2014 for 12th grade students was 26.7% and the rate of hookah use was 29.2%.

* Data on prescription medication, over the counter medication, and heroin use were not collected prior to 2010. Data on the use of synthetics were not collected prior to 2012.

All substances show a decrease in past month use from their initially reported number to 2014. Two week binge drinking was not asked in 2010 but the data points available do show a decrease from 2006 to 2014.

Figure 7. Past Month Substance Use from 2006 to 2014



Age of First Substance Use Comparisons with National Samples

Data for age of first use show that inhalants are used at earlier than other drugs while marijuana has the latest age of first use. Comparing Missouri data to national data, Missouri youth tend to start using all substances at a slightly younger age.

Table 13. Age of First Substance Use

	Missouri ¹	United States ²
Cigarettes	12.86	13.18
Alcohol	13.10	13.51
Marijuana	13.88	13.94
Inhalants	11.86	12.38

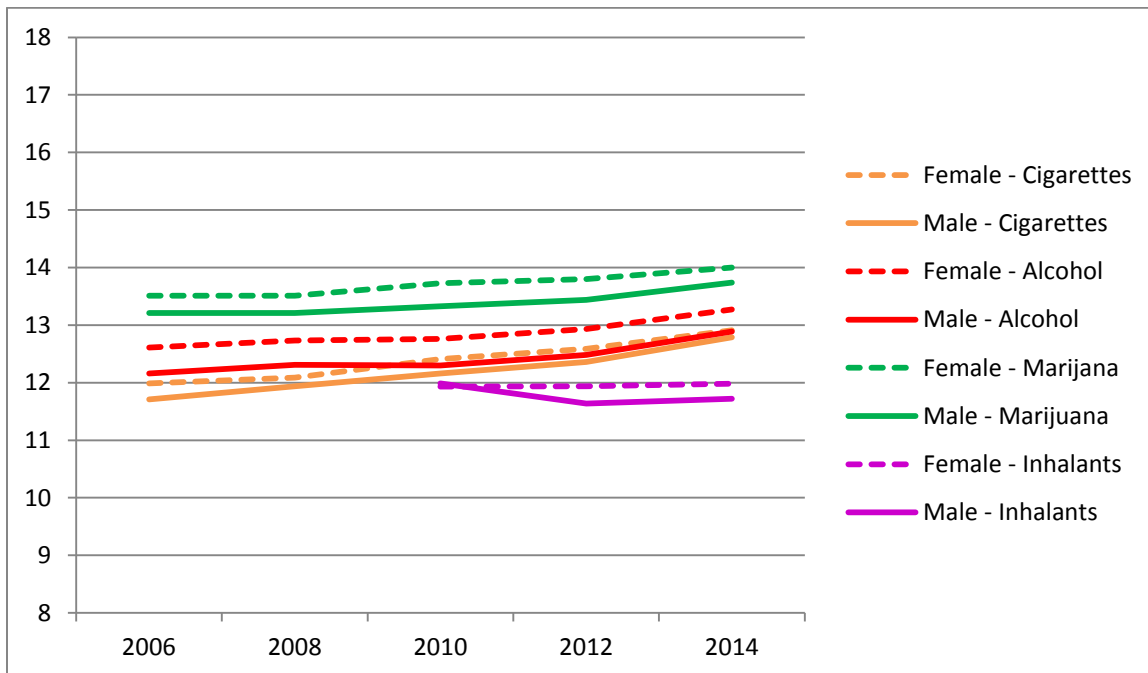
¹ MSS (2014), 6th – 12th grade, n = 68,583, average age = 14.55

² NSDUH (2012), 12-17 years of age, n (unweighted) = 22,492, n (weighted) = 24,933,052, average age = 14.54

Age of First Substance Use by Gender

Females consistently use substances for the first time at a later age than males do. However, with the exception of inhalants, both genders are showing a trend over time towards starting use later.

Figure 8. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2014



Alcohol, Cigarettes and Marijuana Use Extent & Circumstances

As reported previously, approximately 13.9% of students reported that they drank alcohol in the past 30 days, 8.1% smoked cigarettes and 7.6% smoked marijuana. This section will discuss those youth, going into greater detail on the extent of their use and the behaviors surrounding the use.

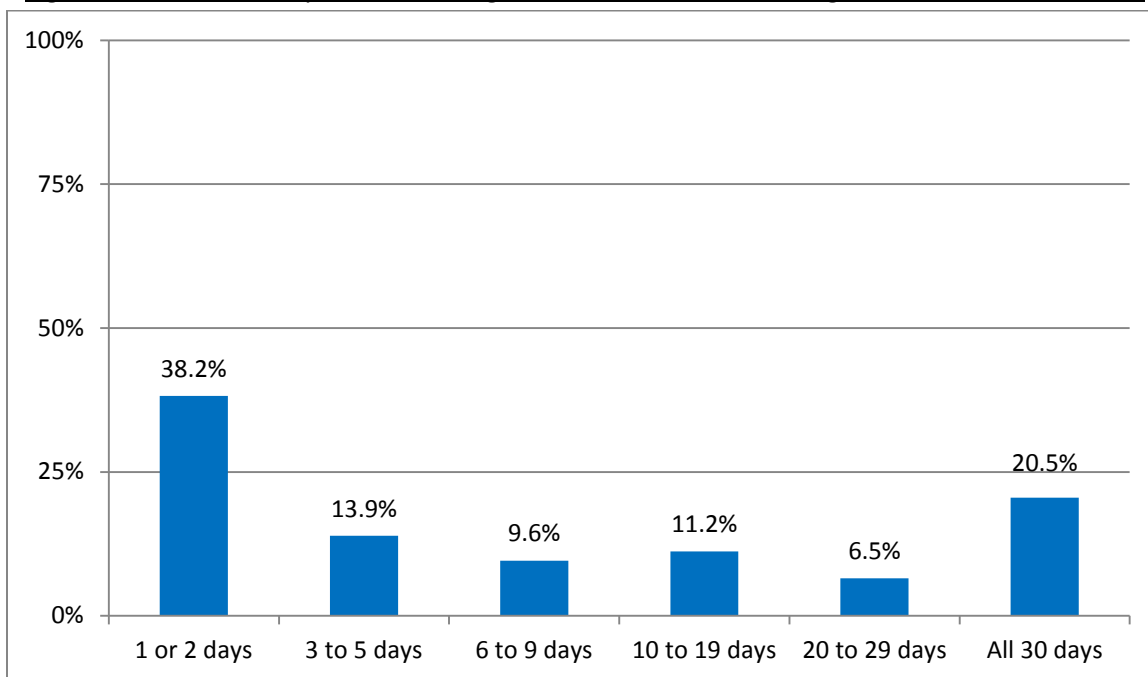
Tobacco

Of those youth who are not currently smoking, 82.9% said they would “definitely not” smoke a cigarette in the next year. Similarly, 80.4% said they would “definitely not” smoke a cigarette if one of their best friends offered it to them.

Among students who reported that they smoke, the highest percent smoked only one or two days out of the month (38.2%), followed by daily smoking (20.5%). Almost 1 in 4 (24.1%) report that they will either definitely not or probably not smoke a cigarette in the next year, indicating the possibility of quitting.

Among youth who had smoked a cigarette in the 30 days prior to the survey administration, 71.8% tried to quit smoking at some point and half of them (53.9%) did so successfully. This is a slightly higher number than those who report trying to quit in 2012 (69.8%).

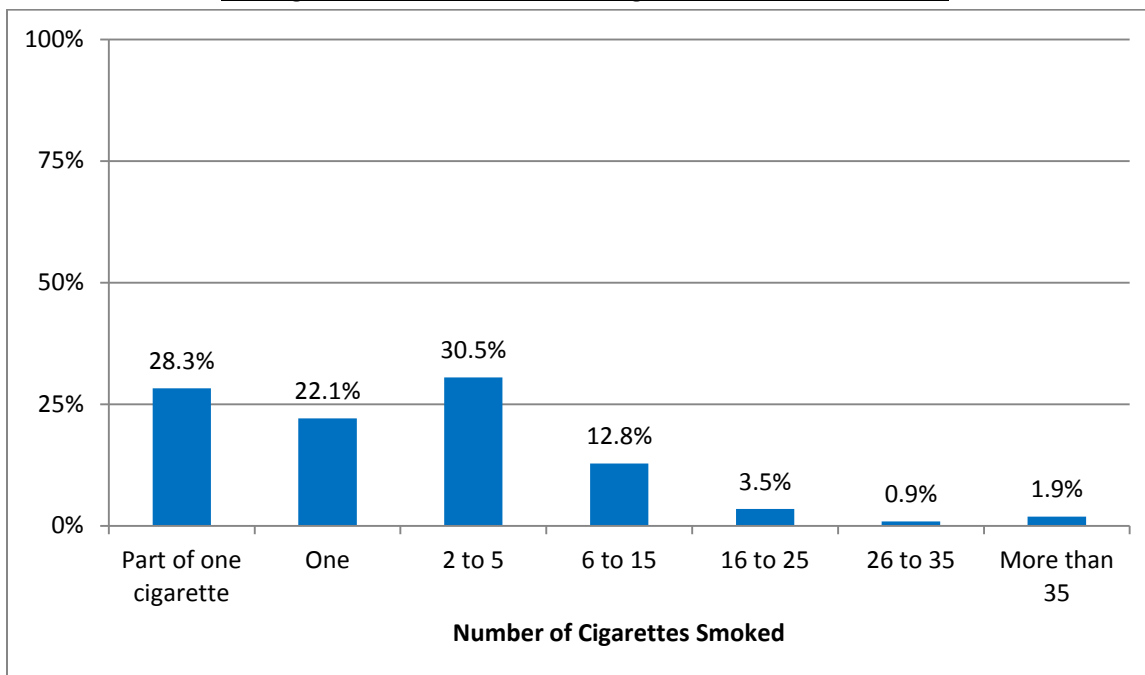
Figure 9. Number of Days of Use among Youth Who Had Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month



n = 5,467

The majority (80.9%) of youth who smoked in the past 30 days reported smoking five or fewer cigarettes a day on the days that they did smoke. Very few (6.3%) reported smoking more than 15 cigarettes a day.

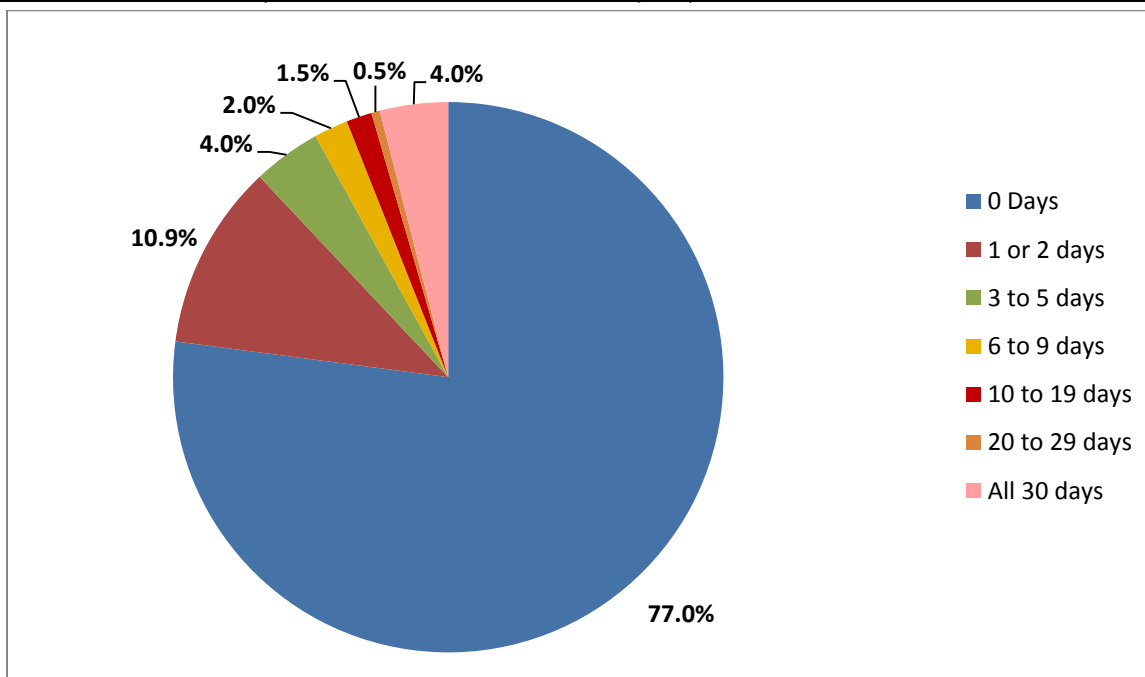
Figure 10. Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (on Days That Cigarettes Were Smoked) among Youth Who Had Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month



n = 5,333

Less than a quarter (23%) of cigarette smokers had smoked on school property during the past 30 days, most of them 1-2 days. Approximately 4% of smokers are doing so on school property daily.

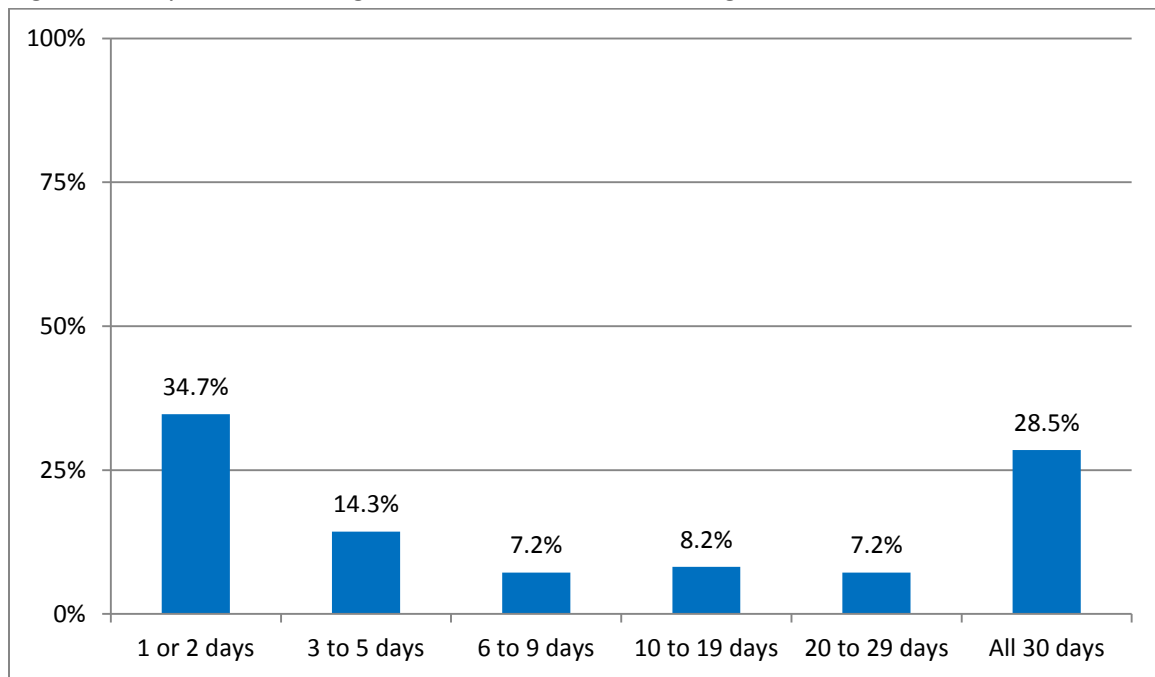
Figure 11. Number of Days Youth Smoked on School Property, of Those Who Smoked in the Past Month



n = 5,428

The use of chewing tobacco is similar to cigarette use with the largest percentage of youth using only 1 or 2 days (34.7%) out of the month or every day (28.5%).

Figure 12. Days of Use Among Youth Who Had Used Chewing Tobacco or Snuff in the Past Month



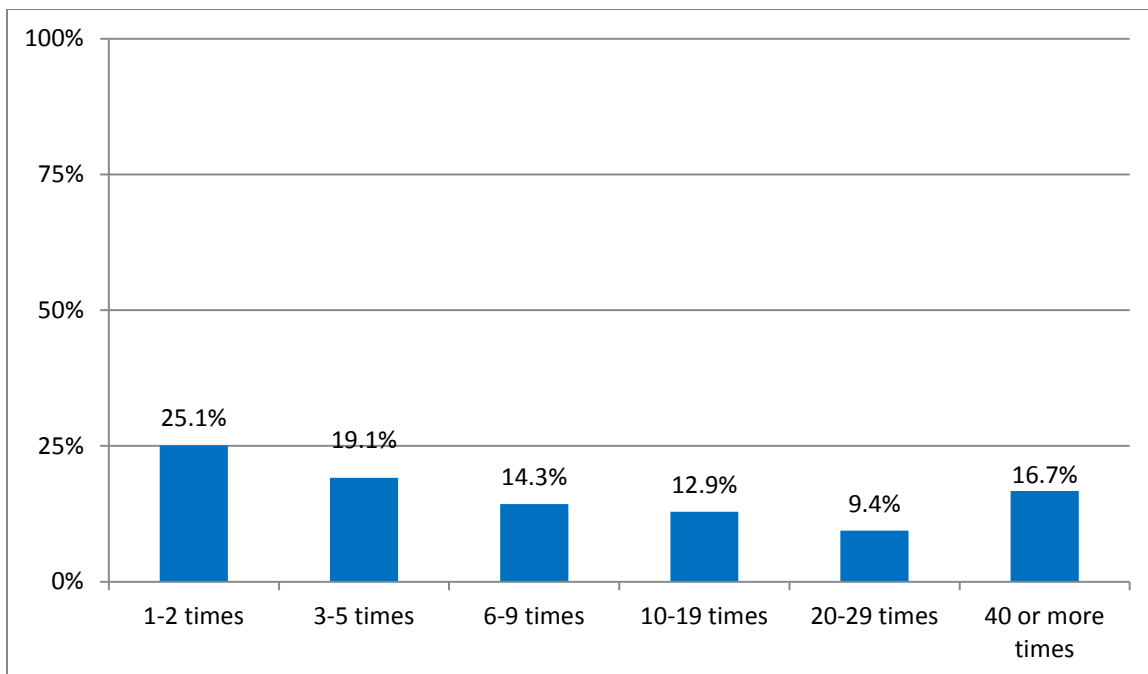
n = 3,367

Alcohol

Among all youth, 52.2% said they would “definitely not” drink alcohol if one of their best friends offered it to them, while 6.4% said “definitely yes.” Overall, in the past 30 days, a small percentage (4.1%) of students 16 and older reported drinking while driving. While 16% of all students rode with someone who had been drinking, this is a decrease from 2012 (19.4%). However, when looking only at students who reported drinking in the past 30 days, about 40% rode with someone who had been drinking and 13.9% reported drinking and driving.

Alcohol use is fairly high among those who had at least one drink in their lifetime, with 42.2% reporting that they used alcohol within the last 30 days. Of those who tried alcohol, slightly over 1 in 4 (26.1%) students report that they had at least one drink of alcohol on 20 or more occasions.

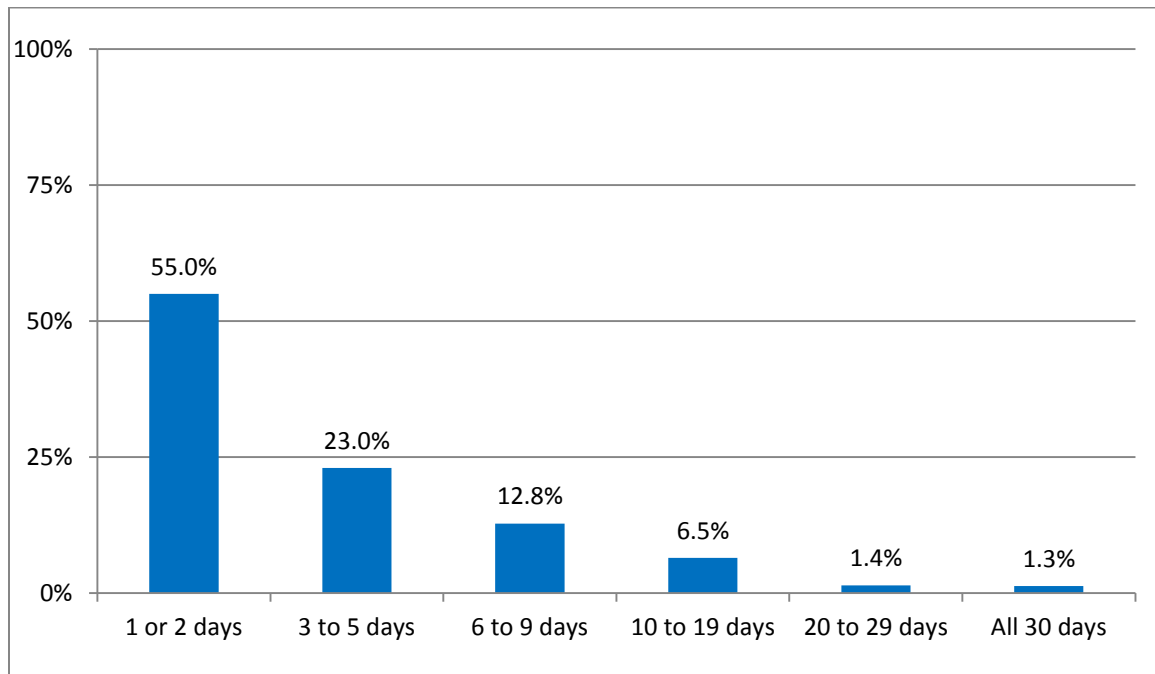
Figure 13. Number of times Youth Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol in Their Lifetime, Among Those Who Had a Drink at Least Once



n= 22,567

Among those youth who reported drinking in the last 30 days, over half of them (55%) reported drinking only 1 or 2 days. Among those, 6.7% reported drinking on school property at least once.

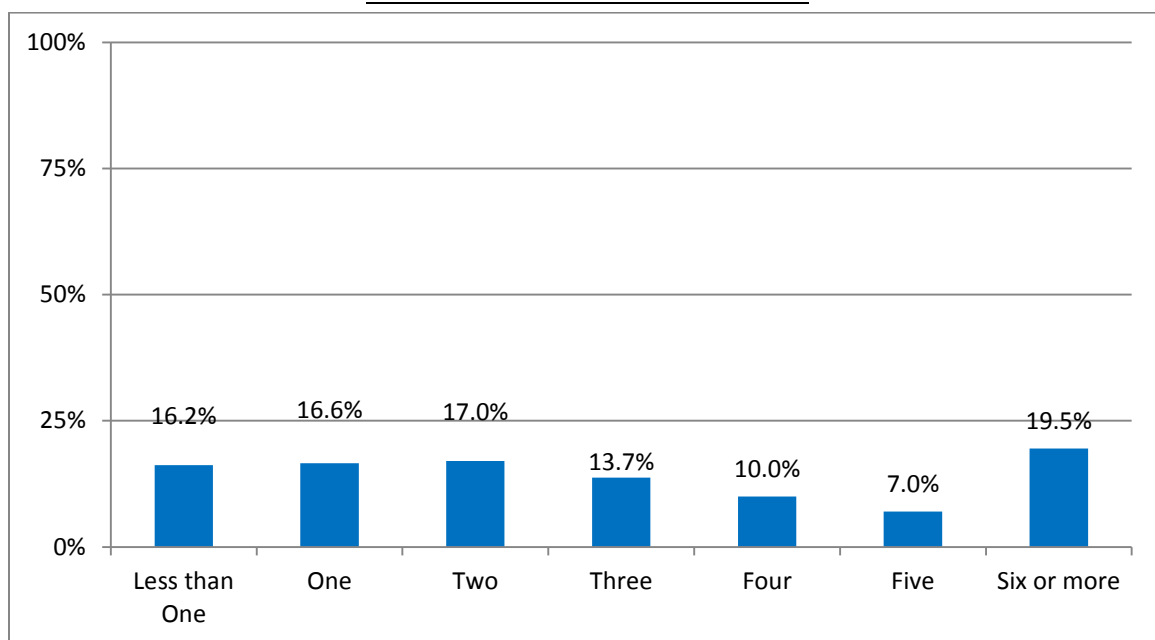
Figure 14. Days of Use Among Past Month Alcohol Users



n = 9,363

Almost half (44.8%) of students reporting past month use also reported having five or more drinks (binge drinking) in the past two weeks. Taken with Figure 13, this indicates that while most youth only drink 1-2 days a month, when they do drink many of them drink heavily.

Figure 15. Average Number of Drinks Consumed (on Days That Alcohol Was Used) Among Youth Who Consumed Alcohol in the Past Month



n = 9,228

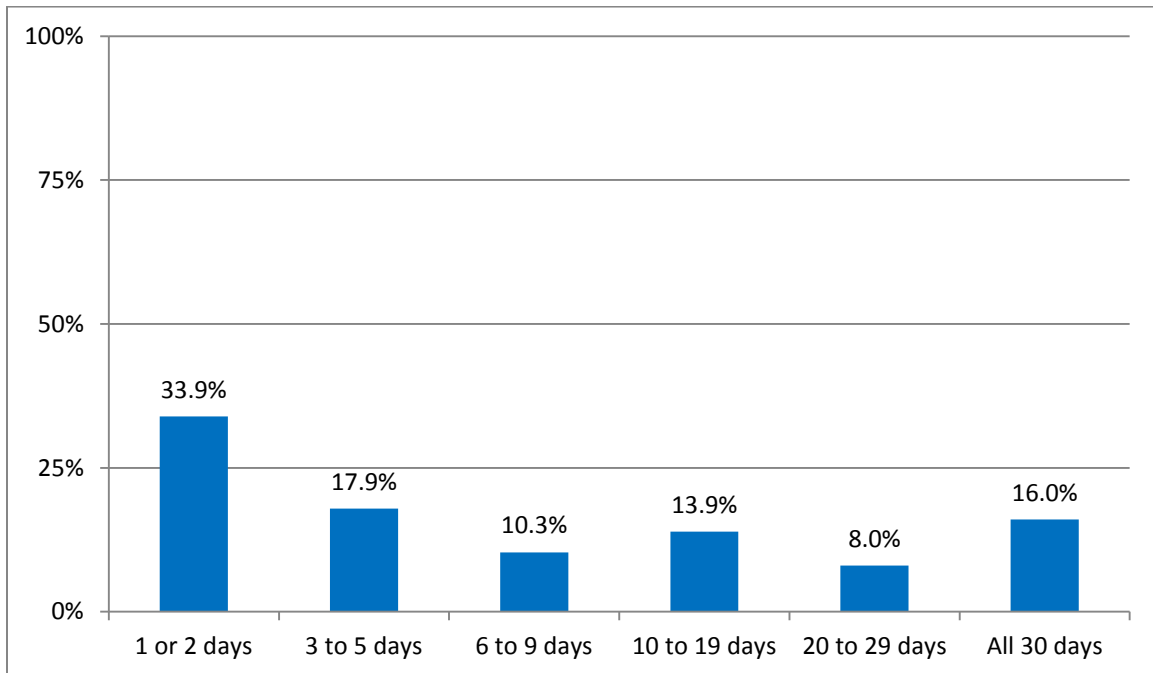
Marijuana

Of those surveyed, 74.8% said they would “definitely not” smoke marijuana if one of their best friends offered it to them while 5.6% said they definitely would smoke.

Of those youth who smoked marijuana in the past month, 33.9% of youth reported smoking one or two days in the month while 16% reported daily use.

About one in ten (12.6%) of past month users smoked marijuana on school property in the past 30 days. This is notably higher than the percentage reporting drinking alcohol on school property (6.7%) and lower than those who reported smoking cigarettes on school property (23%).

Figure 16. Number of Days of Use Among Past Month Marijuana Smokers



n = 5,142

Factors Associated with Adolescent Substance Use

Perceived Risk of Harm from Substances

Students thought that alcohol and marijuana posed the least risk of harm. Using marijuana was perceived as less risky than drinking five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice a week, but slightly more risky than having one or two drinks nearly every day. Illegal drugs were seen as the riskiest; more than three-quarters believed these pose a great risk of harm. Synthetics, cigarettes, and prescription drugs were also viewed as posing a great risk of harm among the majority of students.

More than a third (35.6%) of students thought that marijuana posed a slight risk or no risk at all. Likewise, more than a third (39.7%) thought that one or two drinks of alcohol a day was a slight risk or no risk at all.

As the wording of this series of questions has changed considerably in the last few years, longitudinal comparisons cannot be made reliably.

Table 14. Youths' Perception of Risk of Harm from Using Substances

	No Risk at All	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Cigarettes	6.0%	8.3%	19.4%	66.3%
Alcohol:¹				
One or two drinks nearly every day	12.0%	27.7%	32.2%	28.1%
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	8.4%	19.7%	32.7%	39.1%
Marijuana	18.6%	17.0%	23.8%	40.6%
Over the Counter Drugs²	6.4%	14.1%	30.3%	49.2%
Prescription Drugs²	5.2%	8.9%	23.7%	62.2%
Other Illegal Drugs³	4.4%	4.1%	13.2%	78.3%
Synthetic Drugs⁴	4.8%	5.9%	17.6%	71.6%

¹The question about the perceived risk of harm of alcohol was broken into two questions asking about the harm of different frequencies of alcohol use in 2014.

² Risk of harm from using "prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor" and "over the counter drugs when they are not sick" added to the MSS in 2012.

³ The question states, "any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)".

⁴ Risk of harm from using "synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)" added to the MSS in 2014.

Morality of Substance Use

Similar to responses for the perception of harm, alcohol use was most accepted with only 46.2% reporting that it would be ‘very wrong’ to have a drink of any type of alcohol. More youth (about two-thirds) perceived alcohol as very wrong when it was used every day or heavily once or twice a week. However, for marijuana, the frequency of use did not affect how wrong it was perceived. The majority of youth thought that it was very wrong to use cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Table 15. Youths’ Perception of Wrongfulness of Substance Use

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
Cigarettes	5.8%	8.8%	16.6%	68.9%
Alcohol:¹				
Any type of alcohol	13.0%	21.3%	19.5%	46.2%
One or two drinks every day	5.4%	10.6%	20.5%	63.5%
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	5.3%	8.9%	18.0%	67.8%
Marijuana:²				
Any use	10.5%	9.8%	11.4%	68.2%
Once or twice a week	9.9%	8.2%	11.9%	70.0%
Over the Counter Drugs³	2.5%	4.9%	15.3%	77.3%
Prescription Drugs³	2.4%	4.6%	14.4%	78.6%
Other Illegal Drugs⁴	1.6%	2.4%	8.5%	87.5%
Synthetic Drugs⁵	1.9%	2.9%	11.1%	84.2%

¹The question about the perceived wrongfulness of alcohol was broken into three questions asking about the harm of different frequencies of alcohol use in 2014.

²The question about the perceived wrongfulness of marijuana was broken into two questions asking about the harm of different frequencies of marijuana use in 2014.

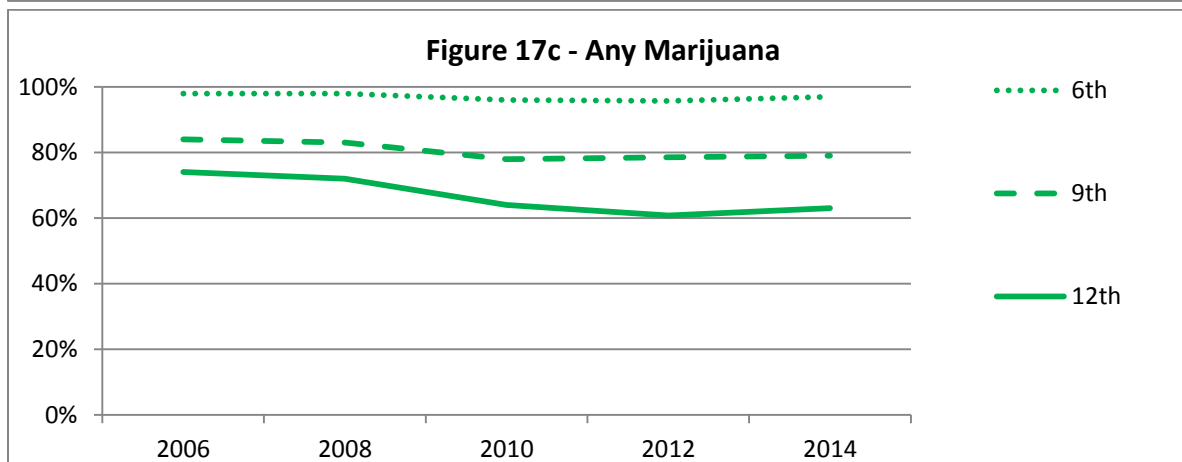
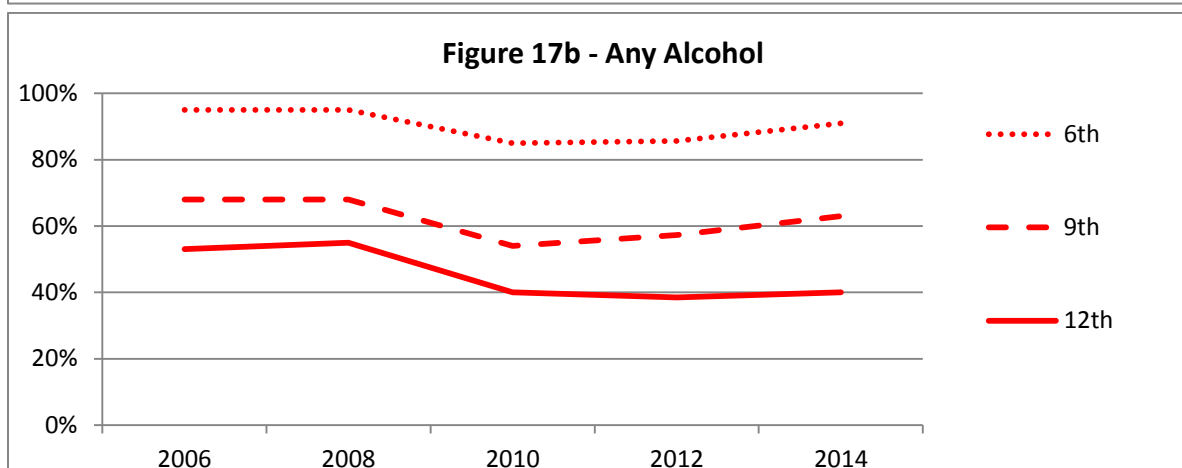
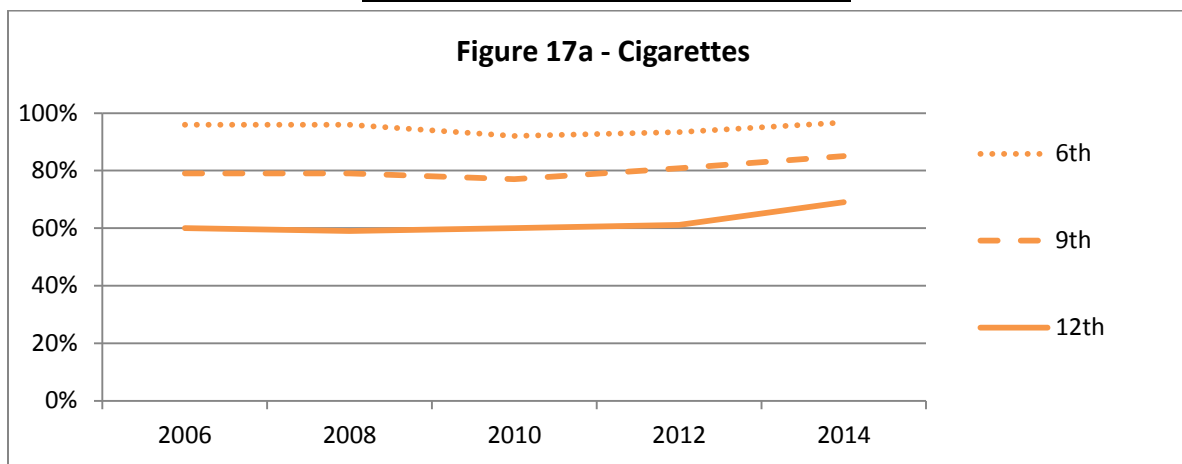
³ Perceived wrongfulness of “prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor” and “over the counter drugs when they are not sick” added to the MSS in 2012.

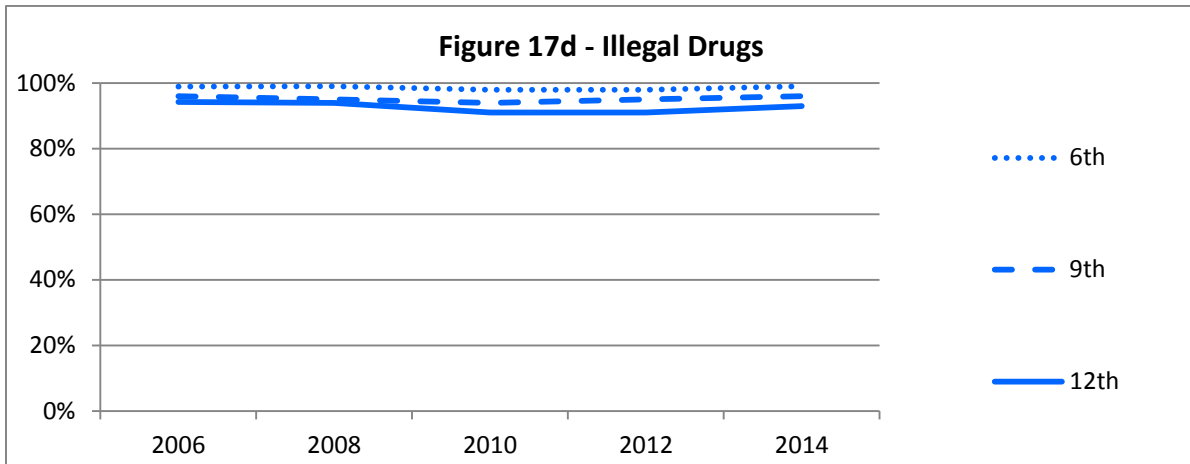
⁴ The question states, “any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)”.

⁵ Perceived wrongfulness of “synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)” added to the MSS in 2014.

Overall, the perceived wrongfulness of using cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and illegal drugs remained steady over the last several years, though there is a slight trend upward in recent years for cigarettes (all grades) and alcohol (6th and 9th grade). When the question changed from “drinking regularly” (2008) to drinking any type of alcohol (2010), wrongfulness of alcohol dropped sharply from 2008 to 2010, most probably because students may be thinking about a single incident rather than a regular occurrence with the newer wording. In general, perceptions of wrongness for cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana drop dramatically as kids get older.

Figures 17a-d. Percent saying Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana, and Drugs are “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade from 2006 to 2014

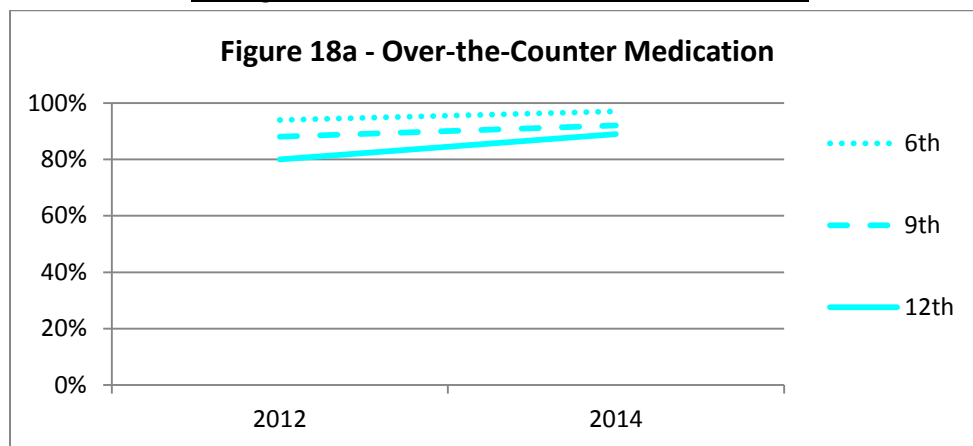




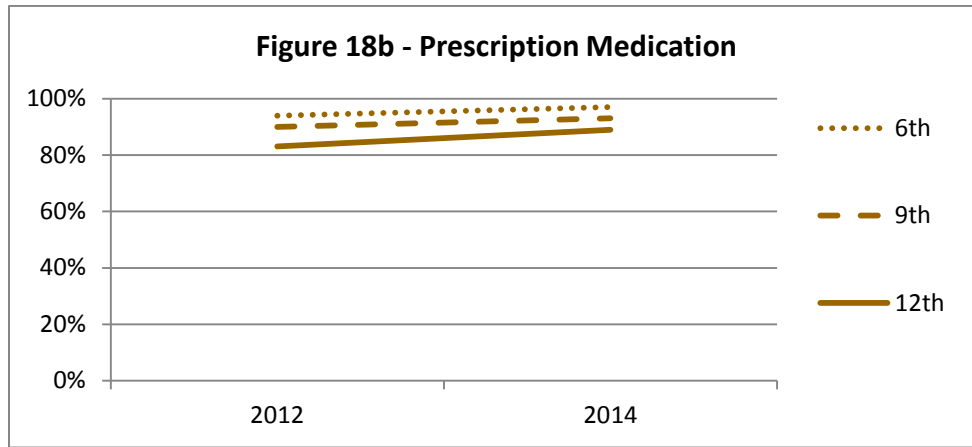
*In 2008, the wording was: “How wrong do you feel it would be for you to use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), etc.?” In 2010-2012, the phrase “or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)” was added after methamphetamine.

The perceived wrongfulness of using over-the-counter and prescription medications rose slightly between 2012 and 2014. However, for over-the-counter medications, the question wording changed from 2012 to 2014, which may account for the increase.

Figure 18a-b. Percent Reporting Over-the-Counter and Prescription Medication Use is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade from 2012 to 2014



*In 2012, the wording was: “Have you ever, even once, used ‘over-the-counter’ medications for non-medical reasons?” In 2014, the wording was “Have you ever, even once, used Cold/Cough medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, Theraflu, Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?”.



Peer Substance Use

The majority of youth surveyed reported that none of their friends used cigarettes, marijuana or other illegal drugs in the past year. Many youth (44.3%), however, did have at least one friend who drank alcohol. Of those youths with at least one friend who use marijuana or alcohol, about half report that 4 or more friends use these substances. This indicates that for many youth with friends that use, a large portion of their social group engaging in a use of these substances. Among those with a friend who uses illegal drugs, however, only about 22% have 4 or more friends who use illegal drugs, reflecting the relative rarity of illegal drug use.

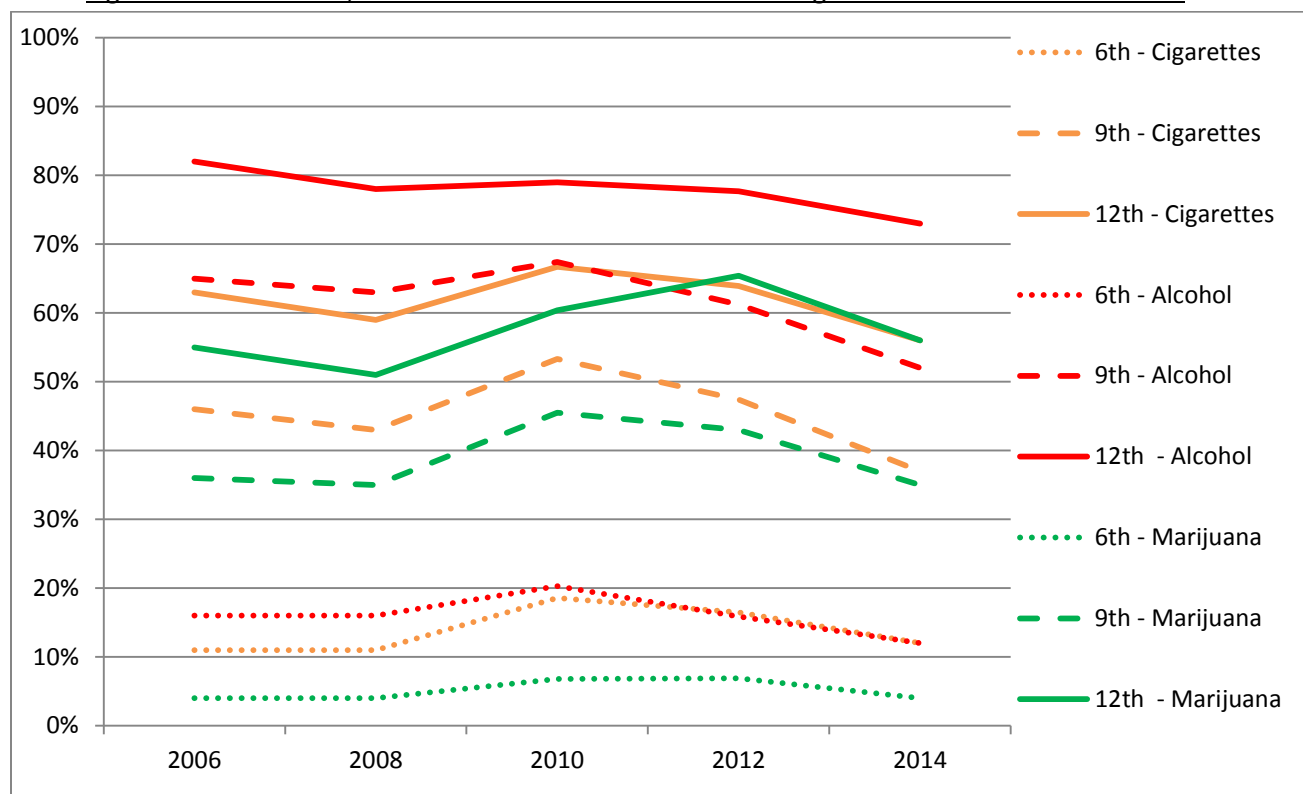
Table 16. Percentage of Youth Who Have Friends Who Use Substances

	0 friends	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 or more friends
Cigarettes	66.2%	10.7%	8.0%	3.7%	11.4%
Alcohol	55.7%	9.9%	8.7%	4.5%	21.2%
Marijuana	68.3%	8.3%	5.7%	3.4%	14.3%
Other Illegal Drugs¹	88.8%	5.3%	2.5%	0.9%	2.5%

¹ The question states, “any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)”.

Reported substance abuse among peers was highest in 2010 for all substances and has been decreasing since then. Peer use of marijuana among 12th graders was one exception to this, increasing from 2010 to 2012, but dropping between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 19. Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade with 1+ Friend Using Substance from 2006 to 2014



Law Enforcement

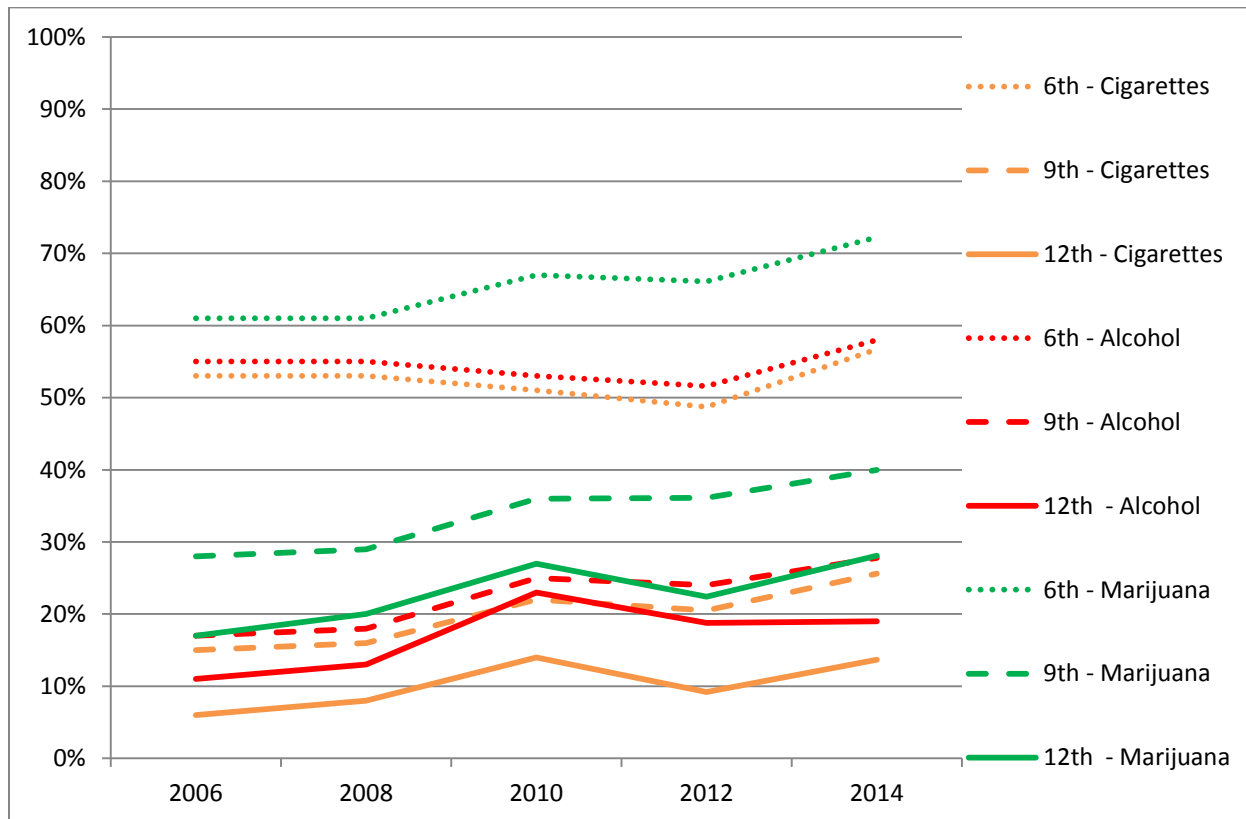
The perceived effectiveness of substance use law enforcement was low. Most youth did not believe that the police would catch someone using substances in their neighborhood. This is fairly consistent across all drugs. Of these three substances, however, students are most likely to believe that a police officer would catch someone using marijuana.

Table 17. Percentage of Youth Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood

	No!	no	yes	Yes!
Cigarettes	23.9%	45.0%	21.3%	9.8%
Alcohol	22.1%	44.1%	23.3%	10.6%
Marijuana	18.9%	35.4%	27.5%	18.2%

Older students are much less likely to think that police would catch someone using substances in their neighborhood than younger youth. However, the percent who think the police would catch students using substances saw a slight increase for all grade groups in 2014, with the exception of alcohol among 12th graders.

Figure 20. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014



Substance Availability

About half of youth perceived that cigarettes, alcohol, and over-the-counter drugs were either “very easy” or “sort of easy” to obtain. Marijuana was perceived easier to get than synthetic drugs, with about a third believing marijuana was easy to get versus a quarter for synthetic drugs. Illegal drugs were perceived as the most difficult to get, with a large majority (86%) reporting that they were “sort of hard” or “very hard” to get.

Table 18. Youth Perception of Substance Availability

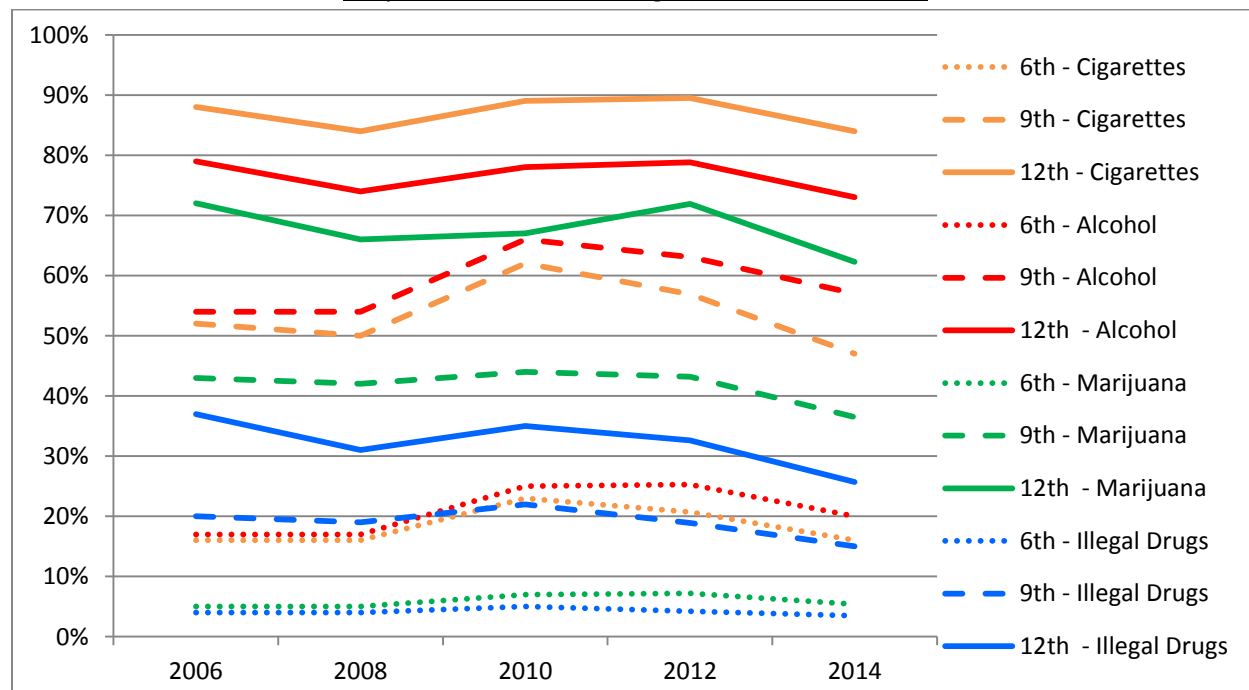
	Very Easy	Sort of Easy	Sort of Hard	Very Hard
Cigarettes	25.6%	20.7%	17.5%	36.2%
Alcohol	27.1%	23.9%	18.0%	30.9%
Marijuana	19.3%	14.8%	14.3%	51.7%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	32.9%	19.6%	15.4%	32.1%
Prescription Drugs	12.9%	15.7%	21.8%	49.6%
Other Illegal Drugs¹	5.7%	8.3%	15.9%	70.1%
Synthetic Drugs²	12.5%	13.1%	19.7%	54.8%

¹ The question states, “any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)”.

² How easy would it be to get “synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)” added to the MSS in 2014.

Older students were more likely than younger students to believe it is easy to obtain substances. For example, more than three times as many 12th graders as 6th graders reported that it is easy to obtain alcohol. Trend data show slight reductions in the perceived ease of obtaining substances across all grade groups, particularly for illegal drugs.

Figure 21. Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014



CHAPTER 3 –PROBLEM BEHAVIORS

This chapter contains information on self-reported problem behaviors including emotional and physical bullying, physical aggression, and experience with weapons. It also includes information on factors associated with adolescent problem behaviors, such as rebellious and defiant attitudes, weapon availability, perceived law enforcement response to weapon possession, peer weapon use, and problem behavior and attitudes among the family.

Self-Reported Problem Behaviors

Bullying

Bullying Behaviors

Youth were asked to report the number of times in the past three months they either bullied others or were bullied by another student through particular behaviors. Bullying behaviors included physical bullying (whether a student had hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around”) and emotional bullying, including spreading mean rumors or lies, making fun of others, and embarrassing or hurting another student through the use of a cell phone or the internet.

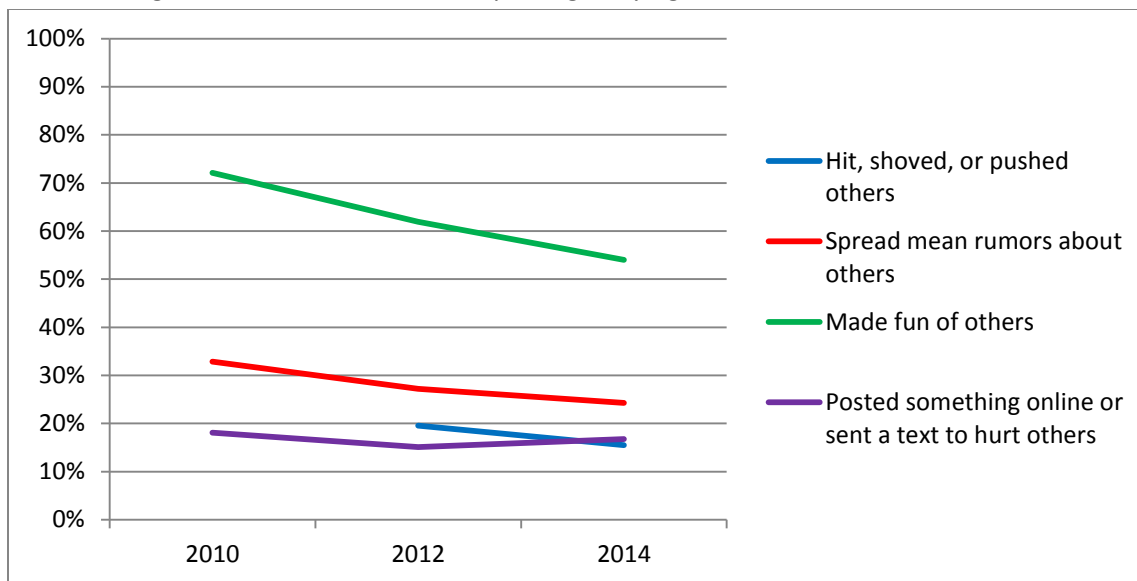
The majority of students reported that they had not engaged in physical bullying (84.5%), spread mean rumors or lies at school (75.7%) nor embarrassed another student online or via text messaging (83.2%). However, a majority (54%) of youth did report making fun of other people, and 4.2% reported doing this 40 or more times in the past three months.

Table 19. Frequency of Bullying Behaviors in the Past 3 Months

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 or more
Hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around	84.5%	9.9%	2.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	75.7%	18.2%	3.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
Made fun of other people	46.0%	31.5%	9.5%	4.3%	2.8%	1.3%	0.4%	4.2%
Posted something online or sent a text that might embarrass or hurt another student	83.2%	11.7%	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%

Because bullying questions were added in 2010, three years of data assessing bullying behaviors are available. Certain types of bullying behaviors, such as making fun of or spreading mean rumors about others, have declined since 2010, while the percent of those reporting that they hit, shoved or pushed others, or posted something online or sent a text to hurt others, has remained constant.

Figure 22. Percent of Youth Reporting Bullying Behaviors from 2010 to 2014



*In 2010, students were not asked whether they “hit, shoved, or pushed others.” For 2012, there were two separate questions for texting and internet-based bullying; these were combined into one question for the 2010 and 2014 surveys. Therefore, the 2012 number reflects those who reported doing either type of behavior.

The type of bullying also varies by subpopulation. For instance, males are much more likely (21.4% vs. 10%) to report physical bullying. Females were more likely to spread mean rumors (26.9% vs. 21.6%) or embarrass another student via text messaging or online (20% vs. 16.7%). African Americans were most likely to say they have hit, shoved or punched another student (21%) than Caucasians (14.1%). Finally, Latinos (29.6%) were more likely to say they’ve spread mean rumors or lies about other kids at school than non-Latinos (24.2%).

Peer Victimization

Students were asked if they were bullied on school property in the past year. Bullying was defined as, “when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way”. About a third (31.2%) reported that they had been bullied on school property; females were more likely to be bullied on school property than males (36% vs. 25.9%).

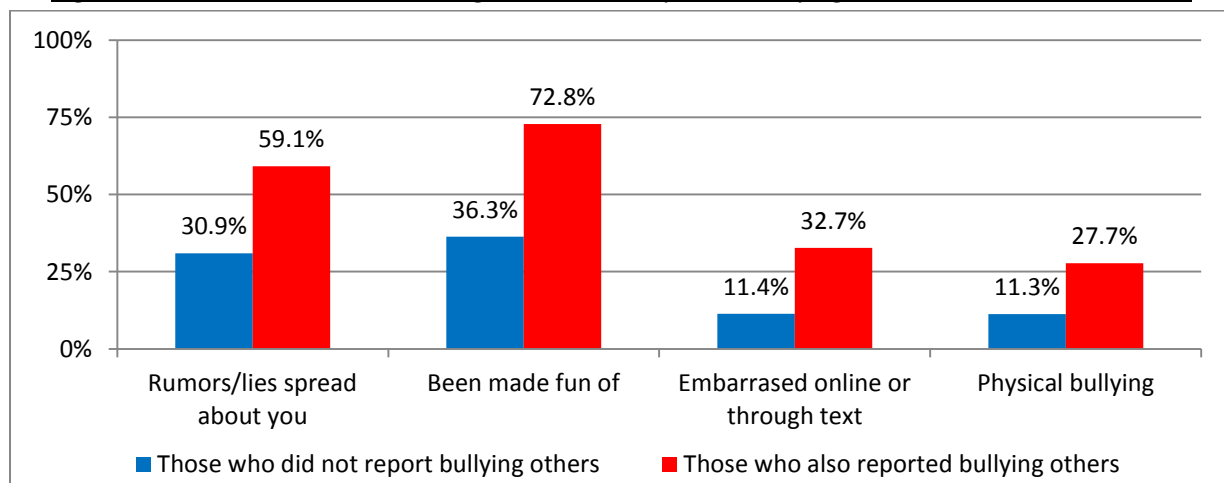
Typically, more people report being a victim of bullying than being the perpetrator. For instance, while a minority (24.3%) of students admitted to making fun of others in the past three months, the majority report they have been made fun of (58.6%). This suggests that either some students are not honestly reporting that they engage in bullying or that a small group of students are bullying several people.

Table 20. Frequency of Peer Victimization in the Past 3 Months

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 or more
Been hit, shoved or pushed by another student who was not just fooling around	78.6%	13.2%	4.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
Mean rumors or lies spread about you at school	51.7%	26.7%	10.5%	4.9%	2.6%	1.1%	0.4%	2.1%
Made fun of by others	41.4%	27.1%	12.4%	6.5%	4.7%	2.1%	0.9%	4.9%
Had something embarrassing or hurtful posted online or in a text by another student	75.5%	14.1%	4.9%	2.5%	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%

Students who have indicated that they have engaged in bullying another person report being a victim of bullying at a much higher rate than those who have not.

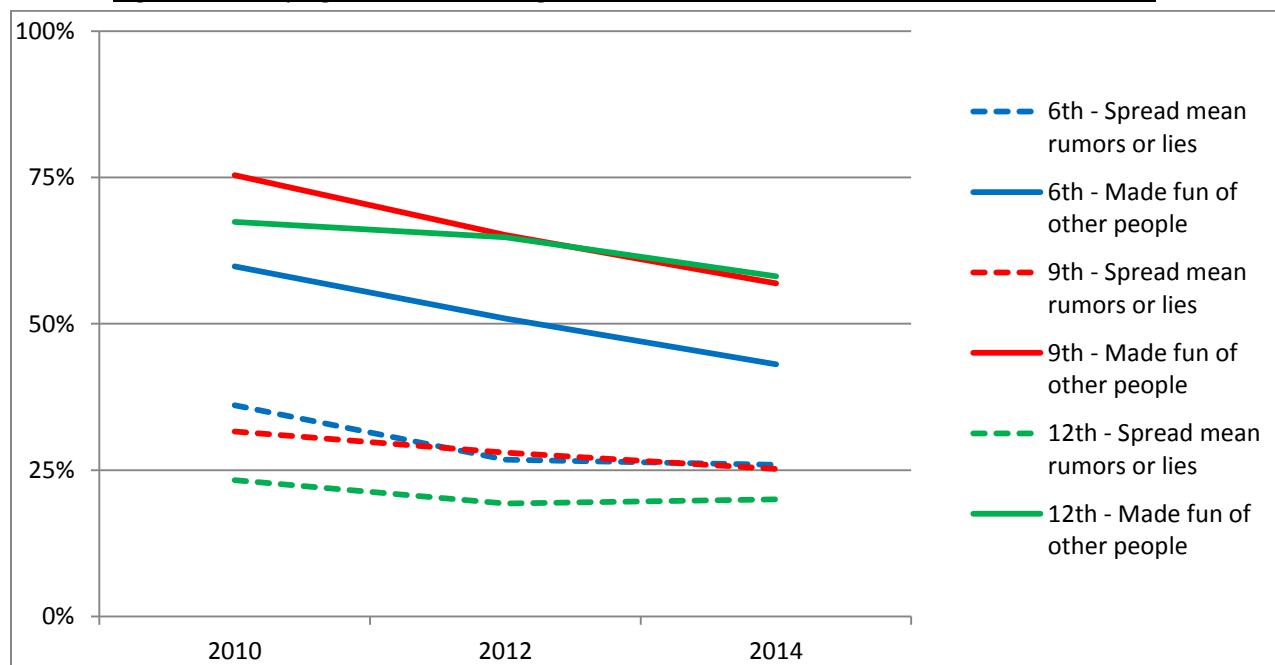
Figure 23. Peer Victimization Among Youth Who Reported Bullying Others in the Past 3 Months.



n = 41,929

Students were asked how many times in the past three months they spread mean rumors about or made fun of others. Both types of behavior have decreased for all grade groups since 2010. The decreases have been most dramatic for making fun of others, with rates dropping from 60% in 2010 to 43% in 2014 among 6th graders and from 75% to 57% among 9th graders.

Figure 24. Bullying Behaviors Among Youth in 6th, 9th, and 12th Grade from 2010 to 2014



Physical Aggression & Experience with Weapons

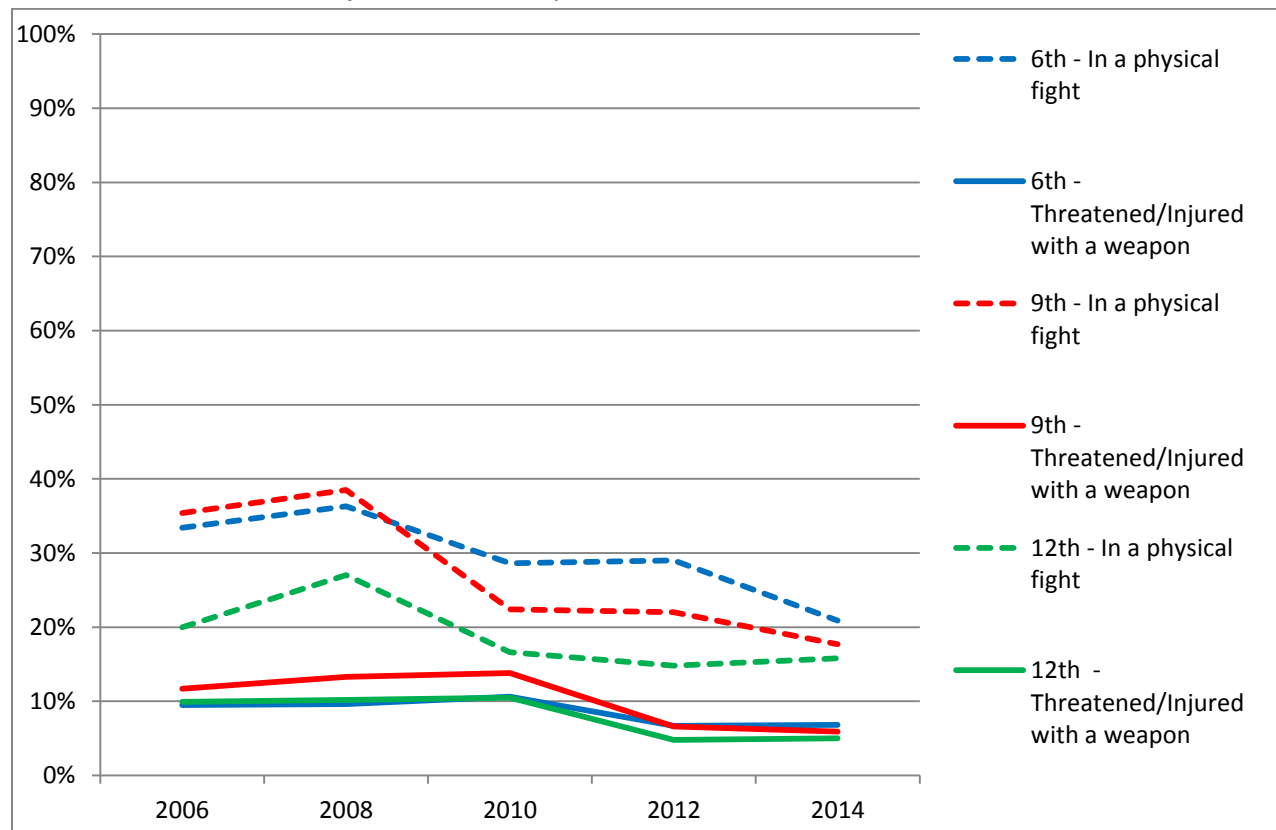
Four out of five students reported not engaging in a physical fight in the last year. Almost all youth reported they were not injured in a physical fight nor were they threatened with a weapon while on school property. For those who did engage in fighting, approximately half reported that they had only fought once in the past year.

Table 21. Frequency of Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 months

	0 times	1 times	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or 7 times	8 or 9 times	10 or 11 times	12 or more
In a physical fight	80.9%	9.9%	5.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
Injured in a physical fight (required medical treatment)	96.8%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	93.7%	3.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%

Younger youth are more likely to engage in physical fights than older youth. For all three age groups, fighting declined between 2008 and 2014. There was also a decrease in weapon-related threats and injuries on school property during these years, with similar patterns for 6th, 9th and 12th graders.

Figure 25. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Reported Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014



Very few youth (4.5%) reported carrying a weapon at school. Of those, the largest categories were 1 day (1.6%) or 6 or more days (2.0%). Because the numbers are so small and data are only available for two years, there is no clear trend on this indicator.

Rebellious & Defiant Attitudes

The majority of youth did not report rebellious and defiant attitudes. However, almost half (45.4%) of the youth strongly agreed or agreed that fighting back is acceptable if one is provoked. Stealing was least accepted, with only 5.8% of youth agreeing or strongly agreeing that it is okay to take something without asking.

Table 22. Extent of Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I ignore rules that get in my way.	32.9%	48.2%	16.3%	2.7%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	26.0%	28.5%	27.0%	18.4%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	4.0%	8.5%	46.1%	41.1%
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	38.9%	47.3	11.1%	2.7%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	56.3%	37.9%	4.4%	1.4%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	44.0%	37.1%	15.5%	3.4%

Older youth were more likely to endorse rebellious or defiant attitudes than younger youth, with a sharper increase between 6th and 9th grades than 9th and 12th grades. In all grades, students were most likely to say that it is all right to beat up people if they start a fight. Starting in 9th grade, students were also more likely to indicate that it is sometimes okay to cheat at school. Looking at trends over time, both of the upper grades show a decline in rebellious attitudes; 6th grade does not show the same level of decline, but this may be due to their lower overall rates.

Figure 26. Percentage of Youth in 6th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014
(Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)

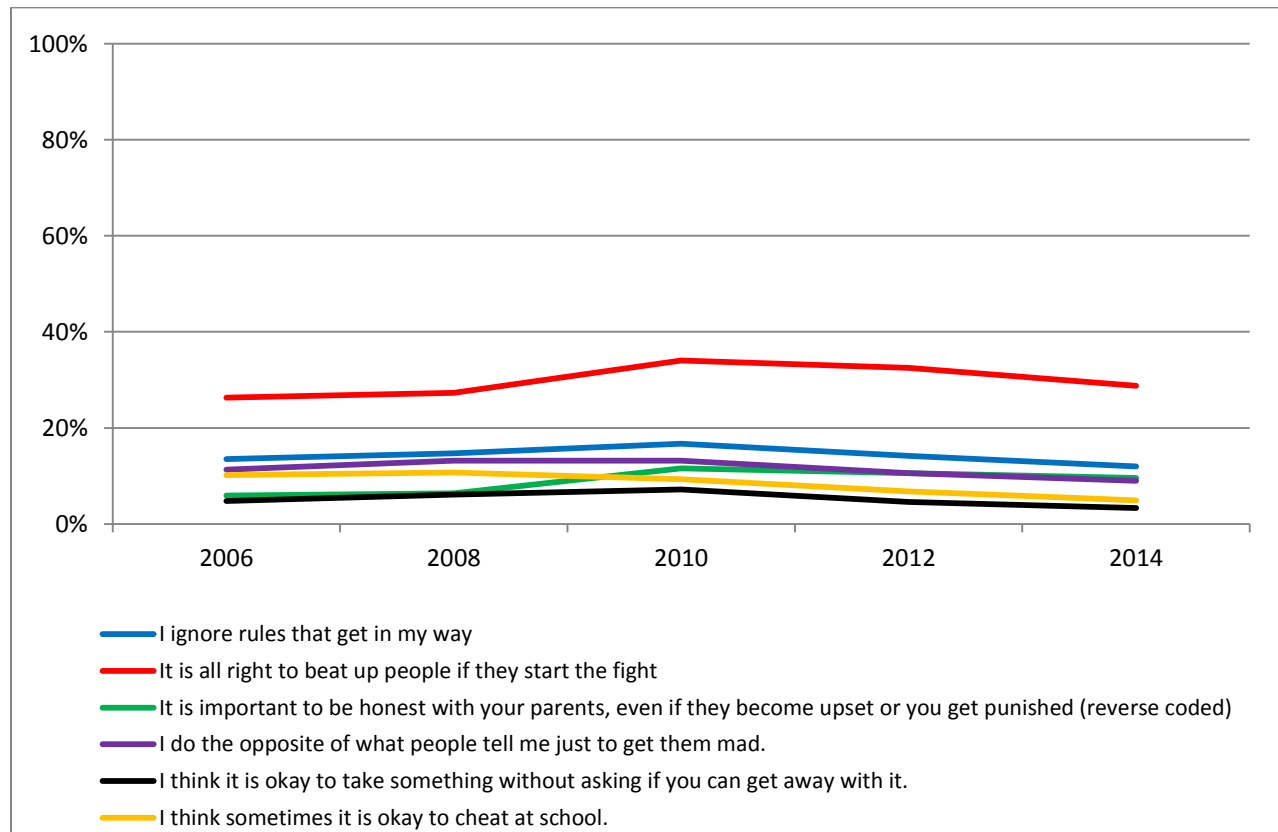


Figure 27. Percentage of Youth in 9th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014
(Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)

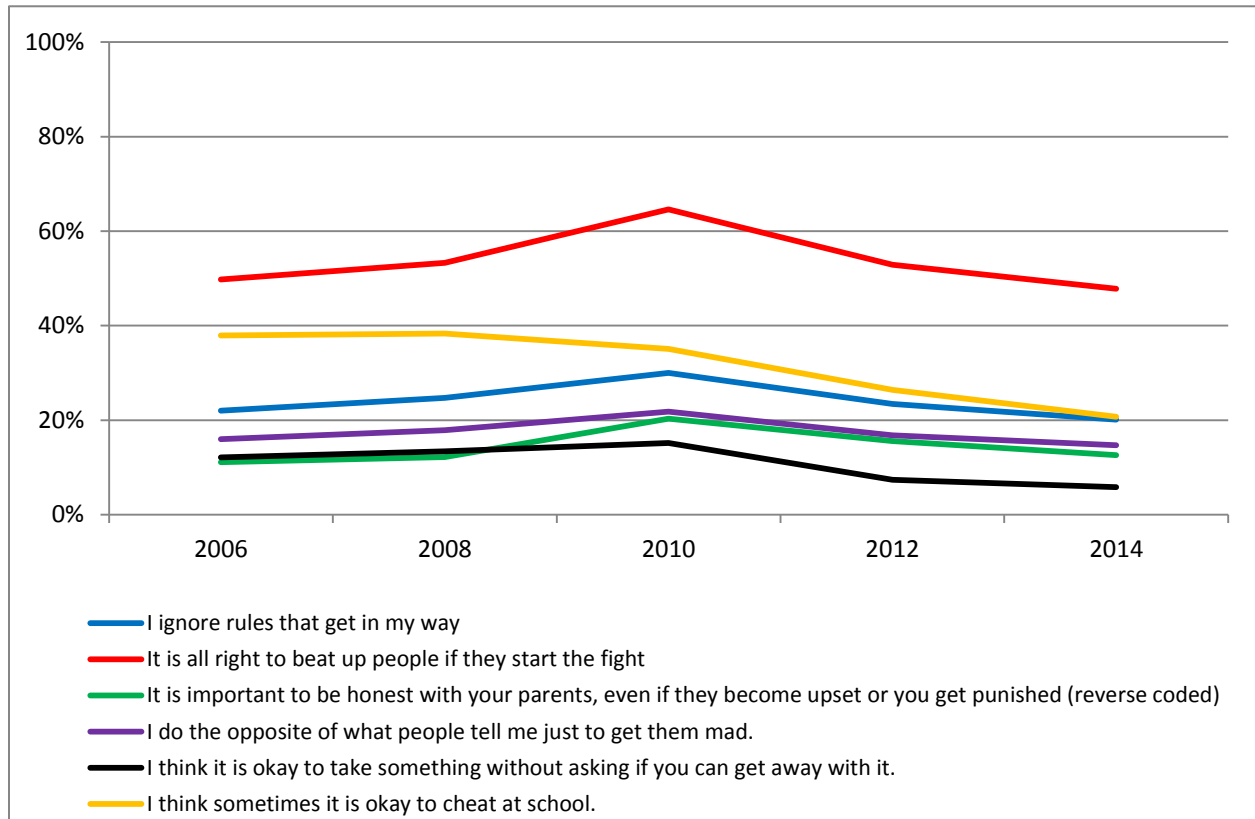
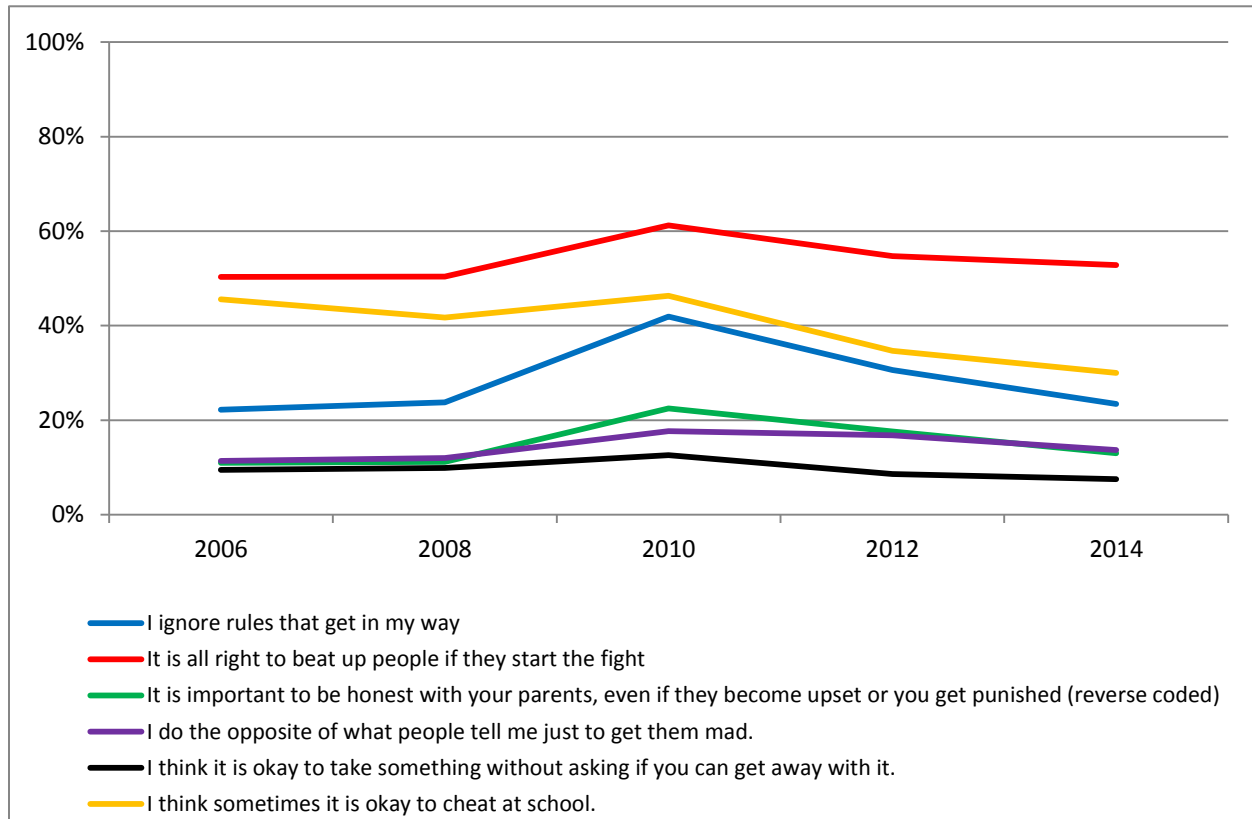


Figure 28. Percentage of Youth in 12th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014
(Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)



Weapons - Availability, Law Enforcement Response, and Peer Behavior

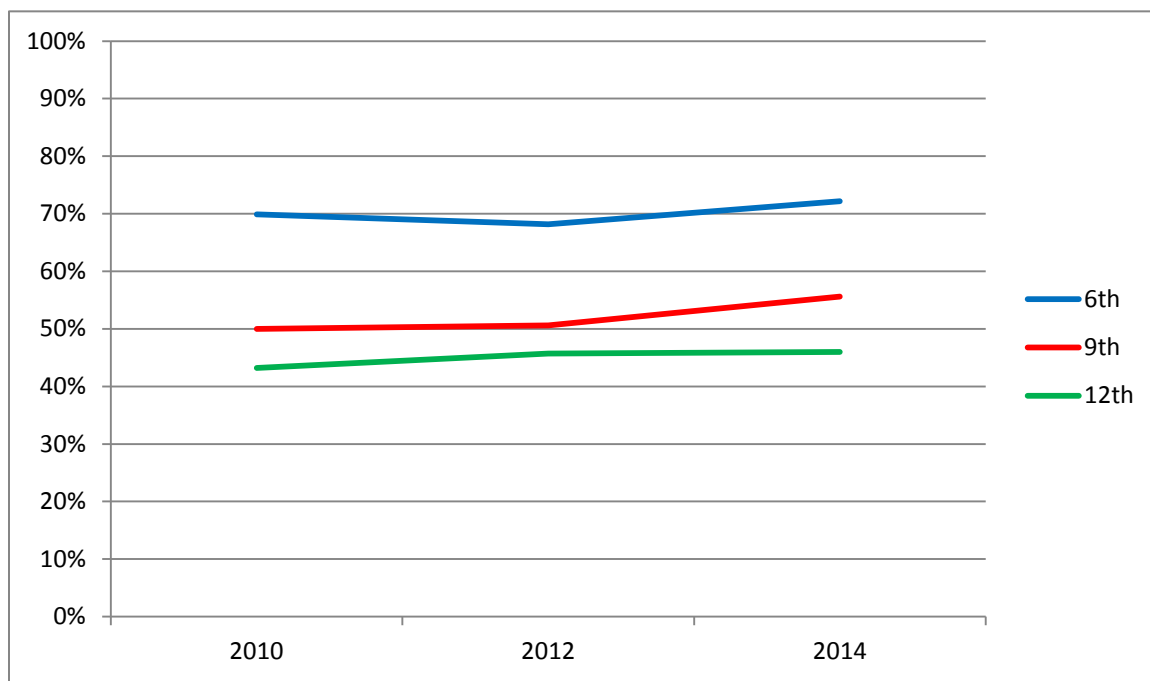
Almost half (42.2%) of all youth did not believe that a youth carrying a gun in their neighborhood would be caught by the police.

Table 23. Extent to Which Youth Think the Police would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood

	No!	no	yes	Yes!
If a kid was found carrying a gun in your neighborhood, or in the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by police?	14.1%	28.1%	32.7%	25.1%

Similar to the responses related to substance use, younger youth were more likely to say that the police would catch a kid carrying a gun in their neighborhood than older youth. There was a slight increase for 6th and 9th graders between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 29. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Thought the Police Would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood from 2010 to 2014 (“yes” and “Yes!” Combined Percentages)



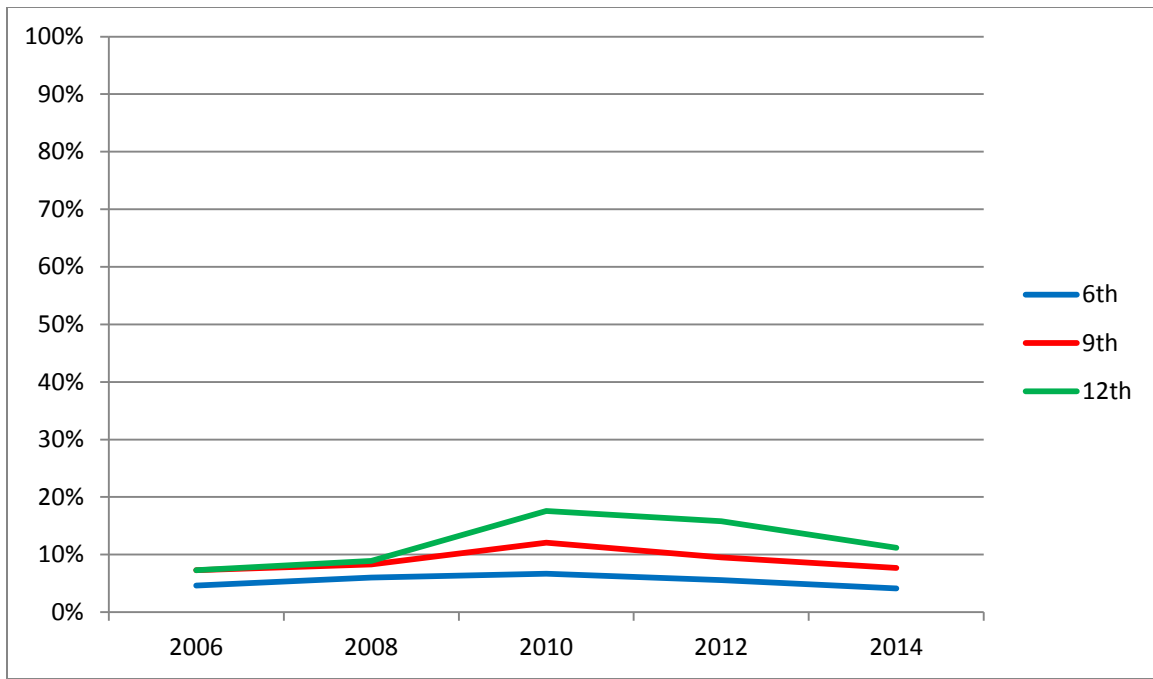
While the vast majority of youth did not have a friend who carried a gun (not including use for hunting or sport), almost 10% reported one or more friends had carried a gun in the past year.

Table 24. Number of Friends Who Carried a Gun in the Past Year (12 months)

	0 friends	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 or more friends
How many friends you feel closest to have carried a gun (not including use of a gun for hunting or sport)?	92.1%	3.8%	1.6%	0.5%	2.0%

Older youth were more likely to report that they had one or more friends who had carried a gun for non-sport related reasons in the last year than younger youth. Around 11% of 12th grade students said they had peer who had carried a gun in the past year. There was a slight decline from 2012 to 2014 among all grades, but particularly 12th graders (from 16% to 11%).

Figure 30. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report at Least One Friend Who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014



CHAPTER 4 –MENTAL HEALTH

Depression

Youth were asked six questions related to depression.⁷ A majority (65%) of students reported at least sometimes feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, while slightly less than half reported at least sometimes feeling sad, sleeping more or less than usual and having difficulty focusing on school work. More than a quarter of students (29%) feel hopeless about their future at least sometimes.

Table 25. Extent of Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 Days)

	Never	Not very often	Sometimes	Often	Always
Were you sad?	20.9%	30.4%	28.5%	15.4%	4.7%
Were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	10.4%	24.5%	39.9%	20.2%	5.0%
Did you feel hopeless about the future?	47.4%	23.2%	17.6%	7.6%	4.2%
Did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	42.9%	18.6%	21.0%	11.3%	6.2%
Did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	30.0%	24.1%	27.5%	12.5%	5.9%
Did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	21.4%	24.1%	30.5%	14.3%	9.8%

Females consistently report experiencing more depressive symptoms than males, though differences related to “difficulty focusing on school work” were less pronounced.

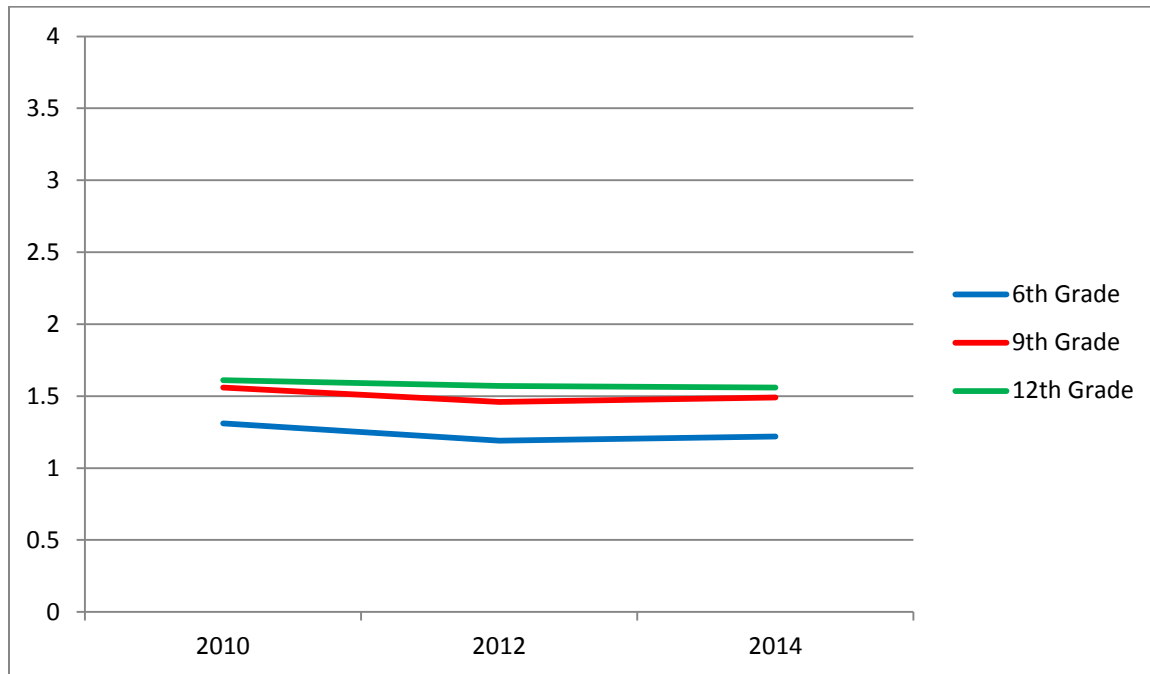
Table 26. Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 Days) by Gender (Often & Always)

	Male	Female
Were you sad?	11.2%	28.4%
Were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	18.3%	31.6%
Did you feel hopeless about the future?	9.1%	14.3%
Did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	11.2%	23.2%
Did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	13.4%	22.9%
Did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	22.3%	25.7%

⁷ Orpinas P. Skills training and social influences for violence prevention in middle schools: a curriculum evaluation. Doctoral Dissertation. Houston, TX: University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health, 1993. (Unpublished)

The depression scores were averaged to create a scale score (0 to 4). Using the scale scores, 6th grade students show less depressive symptoms than older youth. Levels of depression have not changed since 2010.

Figure 31. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade from 2010 to 2014



Self-Harm, Suicidal Ideation & Attempts

About 13.5% of students reported attempting to harm themselves on purpose in a deliberative, but not suicidal, way. The most common method of self-harm was to “cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose”. Females were much more likely than males to report self-harm (19% vs. 7.5%).

Table 27. Percent of Students Reporting Types of Self-Harm

	Male	Female	Total
Cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose to hurt myself	5.5%	17.2%	11.7%
Swallowed more medicine than a doctor told me to take to hurt myself	0.8%	3.1%	2.0%
Used drugs or alcohol to hurt myself	1.0%	2.6%	1.8%
Swallowed something on purpose that was not food, drink or medicine in order to hurt myself	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Burned myself	1.4%	3.4%	2.5%
Pulled my hair or eyelashes	0.8%	3.4%	2.2%
Other	2.5%	3.8%	3.2%

A total of 11.7 % of youth surveyed reported that they considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan to commit suicide, and 1.8% of all youth had attempts that resulted in injury. These numbers are unchanged from 2012. Five percent reported attempting suicide. Almost all of those who attempted did so only once. More than a third (35%) of suicide attempts resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Figure 32. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014

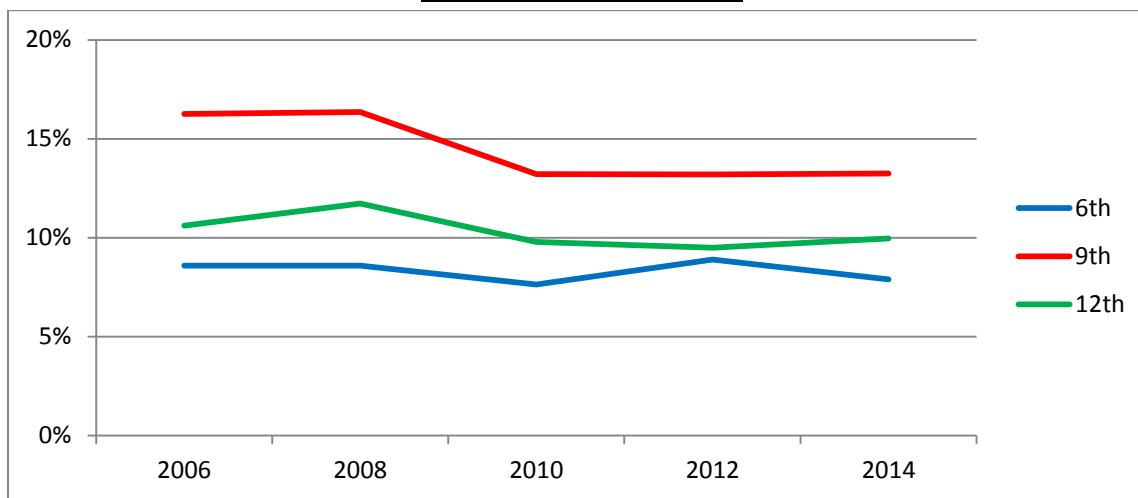
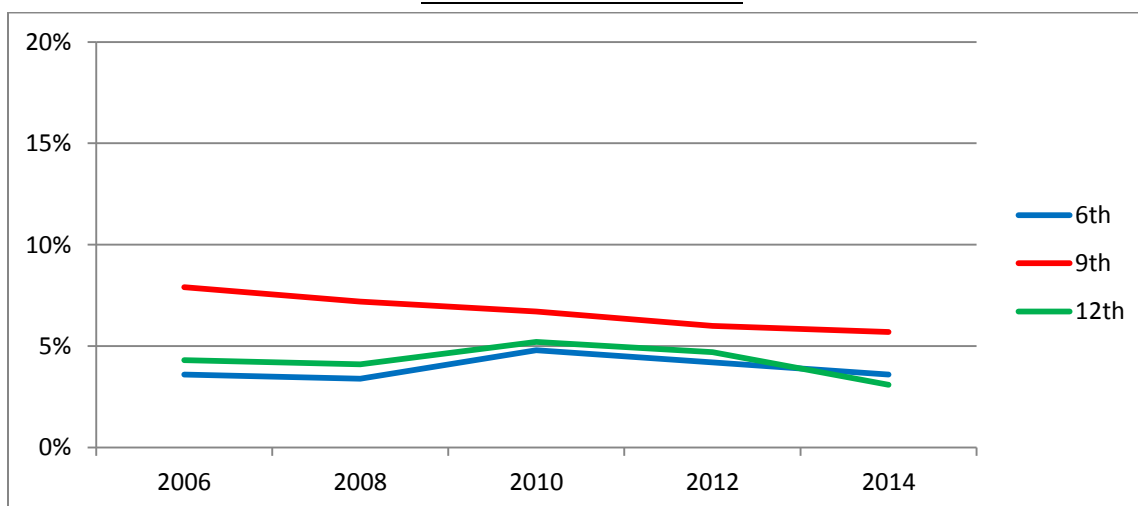


Table 28. Number of Suicide Attempts in the Past Year (12 Months)

	0 times	1 time	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or more times
How many times did you actually attempt suicide?	95.0%	2.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%

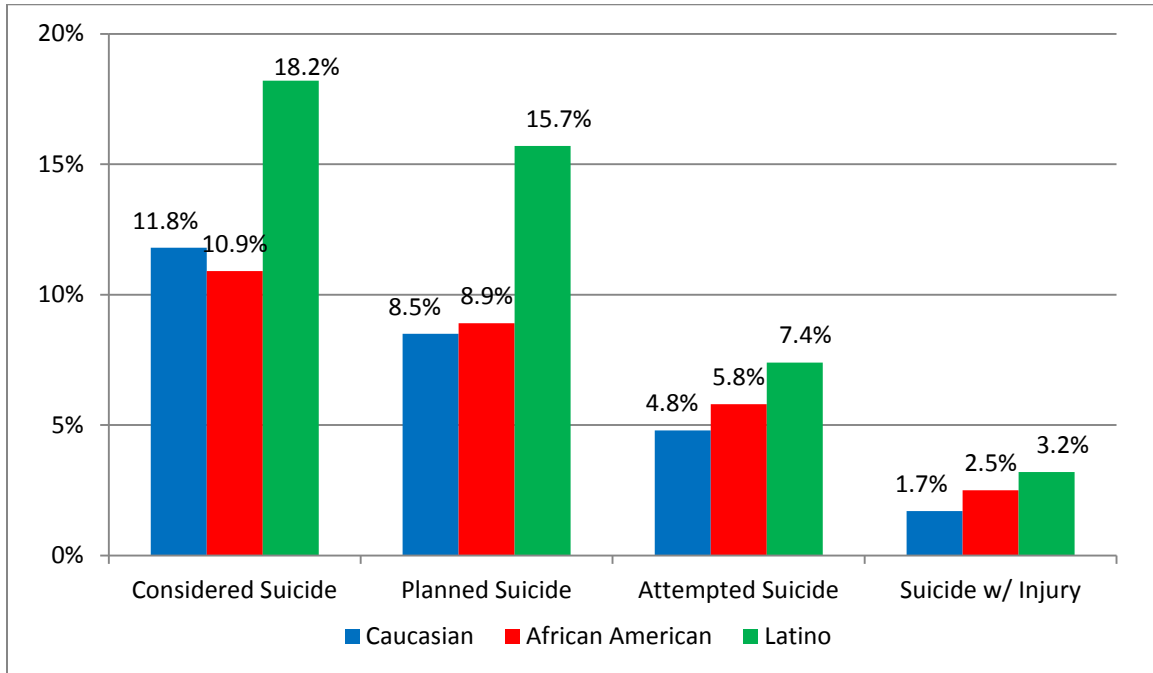
Students in 9th grade were slightly more likely to report a suicide attempt than those in 6th or 12th grade, although the percentage of suicide attempts among 9th graders have dropped steadily since 2008.

Figure 33. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report a Suicide Attempt in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014



Latinos were more likely than African-Americans or Caucasians to consider, plan, or attempt suicide.

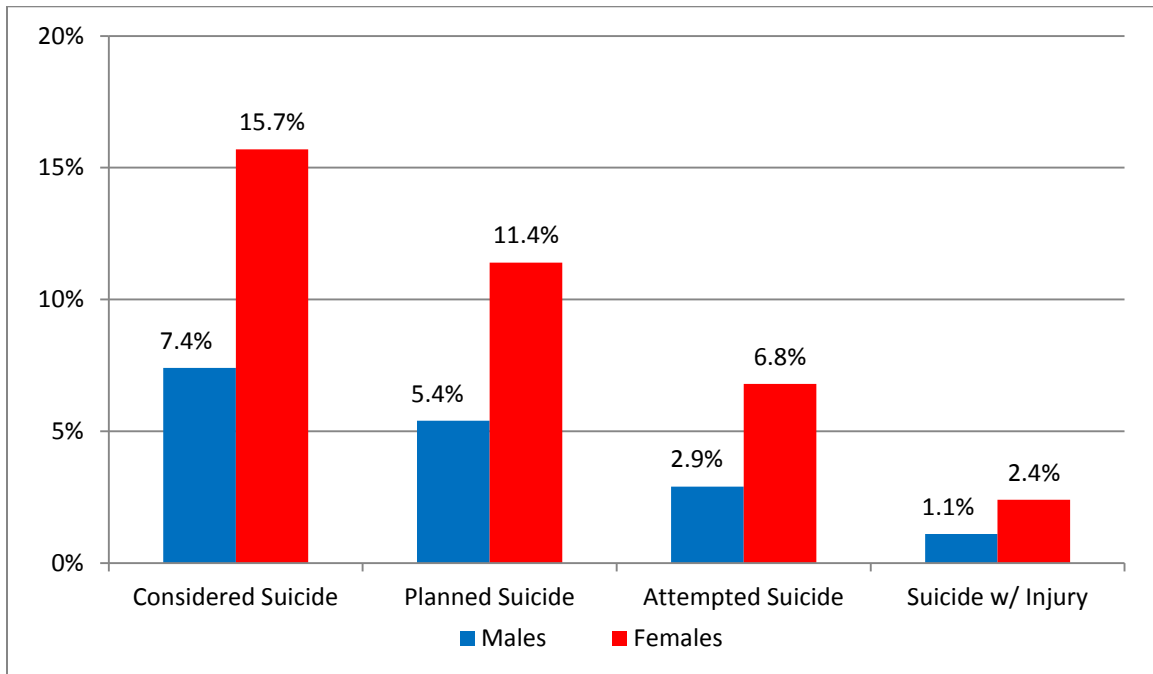
Figure 34. Percent of Youth, by Race, Who Report Suicidal Thoughts, Plans, and Attempts



Caucasian n = 57,809 African-American n = 8,807 Latino n = 1,707

Females were more likely than males to consider, plan, and attempt suicide though the difference is less pronounced for those who attempted and needed the attention of a health care professional.

Figure 35. Percent of Youth, by Sex, Who Reported Suicidal Thoughts, Plans, and Attempts



Females = 35,664 Males = 32,569

CHAPTER 5- EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

School Performance

Most youth surveyed reported they were making at least passing grades with almost half reporting having received mostly A's.

Table 29. Average Grades Last School Year

	Mostly F's	Mostly D's	Mostly C's	Mostly B's	Mostly A's
What were your average grades?	0.8%	3.0%	15.4%	35.8%	45.1%

More than one in four (26.1%) students reported skipping at least one day of school in the past month. Of those students who did skip school, the majority reported skipping only 1 or 2 days.

Table 30. Number of Days Youth Skipped or Cut School in the Past Month (30 Days)

	0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 + days
How many whole days have you missed school because you skipped or cut?	73.9%	18.1%	5.3%	1.3%	1.3%

The great majority of students report not skipping school due to feeling unsafe. However, approximately 1 in 10 students disagree or strongly disagree that they feel safe at school.

Table 31. Number of Days Youth Skipped Due to Feeling Unsafe (30 Days)

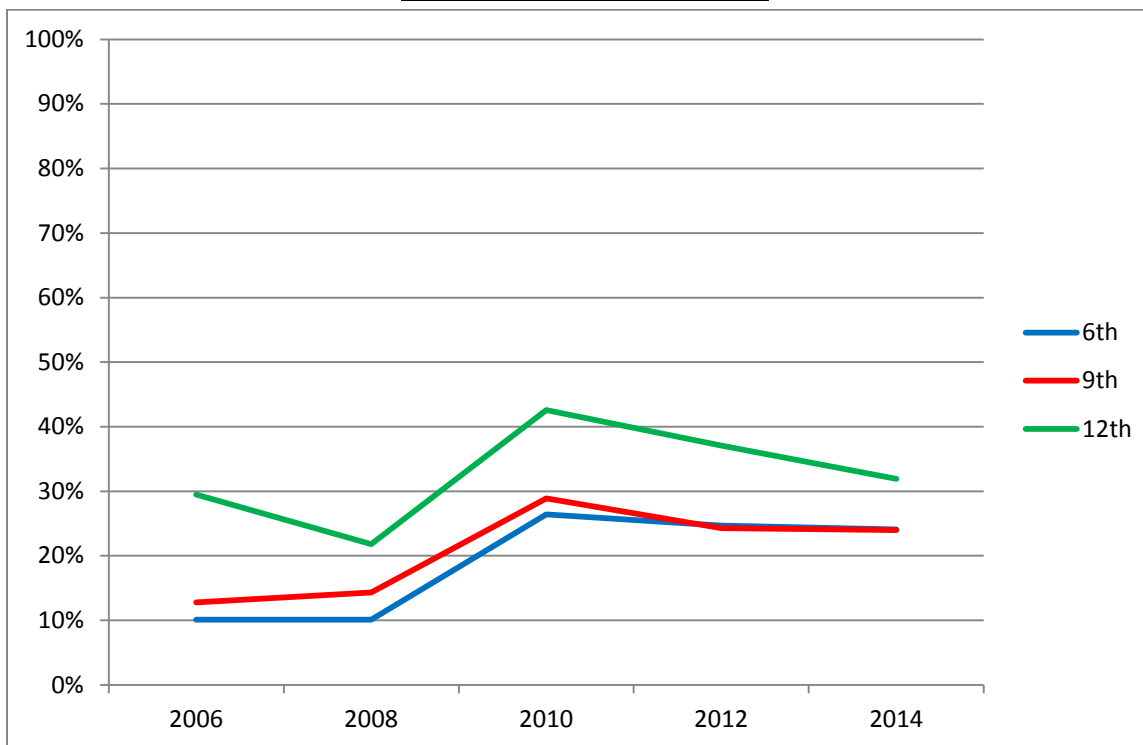
	0 days	1 day	2 to 3 days	4 to 5 days	6+ days
How many whole days have you missed school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	95.1%	2.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%

Table 32. Perceptions of School Safety in the Past Three Months

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel safe at school	3.7%	7.8%	59.3%	29.2%

Older youth were likely to report skipping school than younger youth. Skipping peaked in 2010 (43%) and has declined since (32% in 2014).

Figure 36. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report Skipping or Cutting School in the Past Month from 2006 to 2014



In 2014, only 3.8% of students reported being suspended from school in the past 3 months, compared to 4.3% in 2012.

Table 33. Number of Times Youth were Suspended from School in the Past 3 Months

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 or more
Been suspended from school	96.2%	3.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Perceptions & Attitudes toward School

The majority of youth thought that rules are enforced fairly and students are treated equally, however, it is concerning that more than a third of students disagreed that rules are enforced fairly and more than one in five disagreed that students of all races and ethnic groups treated equally. When looking at the question of equal treatment, students who identified as black were almost twice as likely to strongly disagree that students of all races and ethnic groups treated equally when compared to those who identified as white (10.7% vs. 5.4%).

Most youth reported that their teachers notice and let them know when they've done something well, but only 43.4% said that the school let their parents know when they are doing well.

Table 34. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My teacher(s) notice(s) when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	5.6%	21.5%	59.8%	13.1%
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	15.7%	40.9%	36.1%	7.3%
In my school, rules are enforced fairly.	9.4%	24.5%	53.8%	12.3%
In my school, students of all races and ethnic groups are treated equally.	6.2%	14.9%	48.3%	30.6%

Younger students are more likely to have a positive attitude toward their school. These percentages have remained relatively stable over time for 6th graders. For both 9th and 12th graders, there has been an upward trend in the percentage of youth who say that rules are enforced fairly and that all individuals are treated equally regardless of race or ethnicity. Since 2010, there has also been an upward trend in the percentage of 9th graders who believe their teacher notices when they do well and let them know. Finally, from 2012 to 2014 there was an increase in the percentage of 12th graders who believe the school lets their parents know when they do well.

Figure 37. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 6th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014

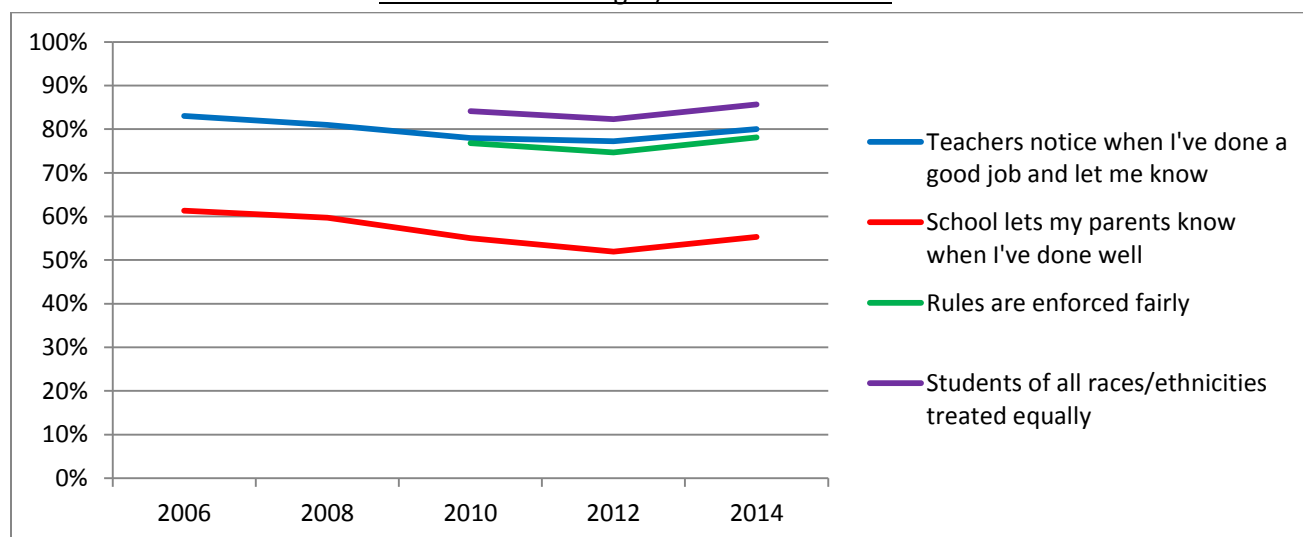


Figure 38. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 9th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014

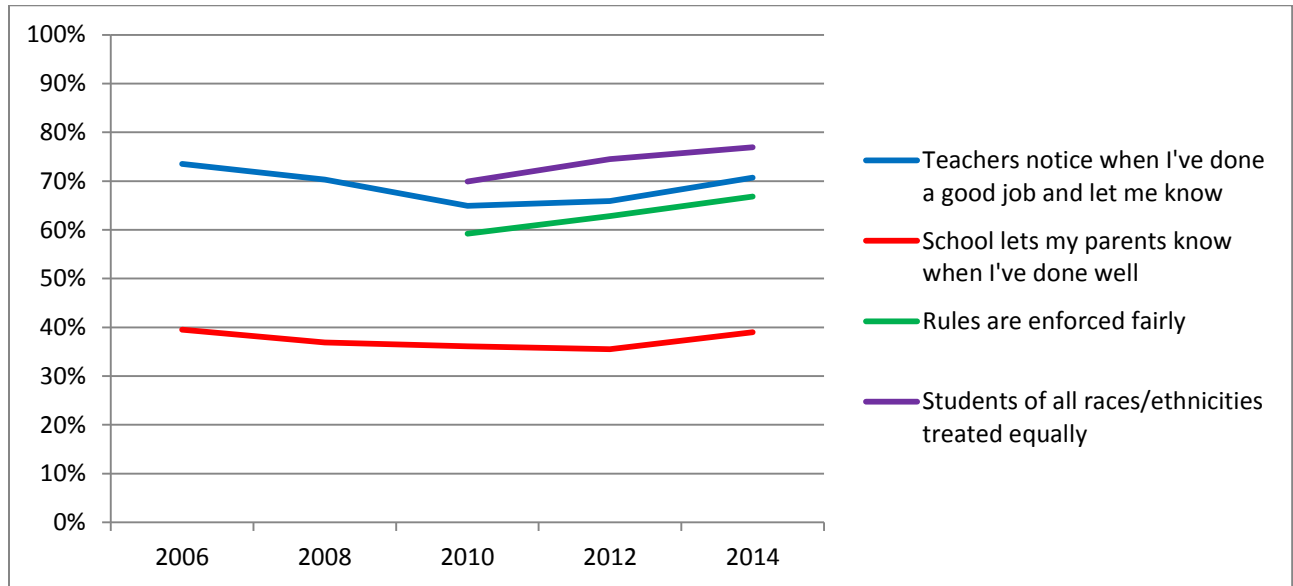
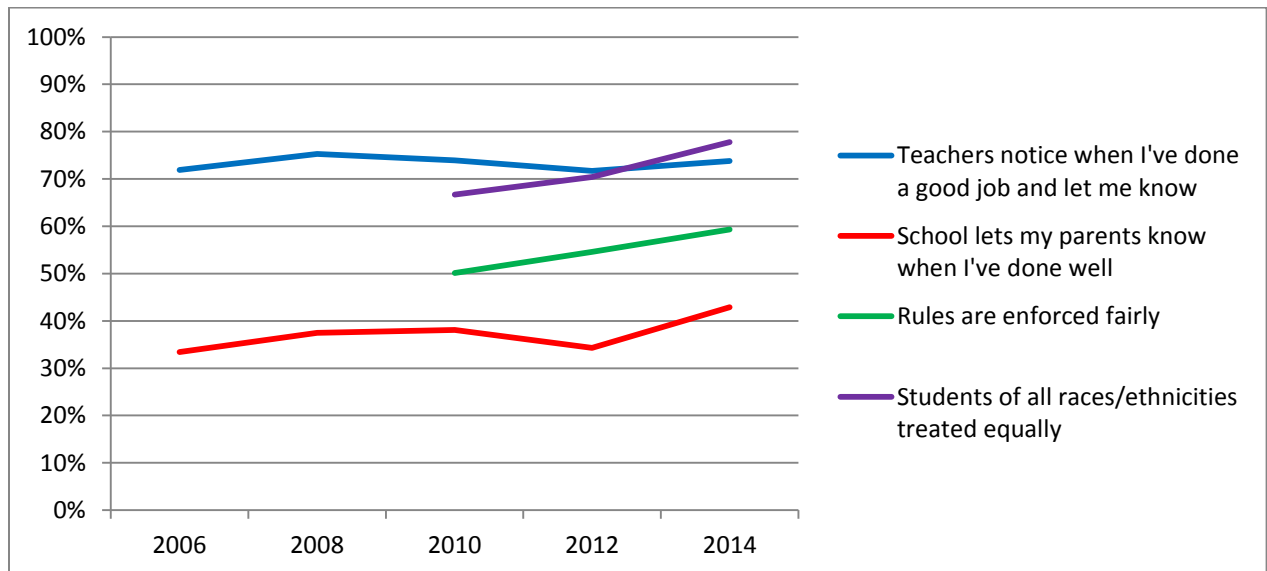


Figure 39. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 12th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014



APPENDIX A – DATA USED FOR LINE GRAPHS

Table 35. Lifetime Substance Use in 6th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 4)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Cigarettes	19.1%	9.2%	8.1%	7.2%	4.6%
Chewing Tobacco	6.3%	5.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.0%
Alcohol	26.2%	23.5%	14.8%	13.3%	10.4%
Marijuana	2.2%	2.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.1%
Inhalants	9.9%	8.6%	5.6%	5.0%	2.3%
Prescription Medication	n/a	n/a	5.2%	3.1%	3.4%
Over-the-Counter Medication	n/a	n/a	3.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Cocaine	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Heroin	n/a	n/a	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Hallucinogens	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Methamphetamine	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Club Drugs	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Steroids	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%
Synthetics	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4%	0.6%

Table 36. Lifetime Substance Use in 9th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 5)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Cigarettes	39.4%	37.8%	27.8%	25.0%	19.9%
Chewing Tobacco	13.2%	14.1%	12.7%	11.8%	11.0%
Alcohol	62.5%	60.0%	45.9%	42.8%	33.6%
Marijuana	20.1%	18.9%	18.8%	18.2%	14.9%
Inhalants	11.0%	9.6%	6.0%	5.7%	2.7%
Prescription Medication	n/a	n/a	12.1%	9.3%	7.9%
Over-the-Counter Medication	n/a	n/a	8.9%	6.5%	2.8%
Cocaine	2.2%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%
Heroin	n/a	n/a	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Hallucinogens	1.9%	3.7%	4.0%	2.7%	1.6%
Methamphetamine	3.0%	4.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%
Club Drugs	2.4%	4.1%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%
Steroids	2.4%	2.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%
Synthetics	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8%	3.2%

Table 37. Lifetime Substance Use in 12th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 6)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Cigarettes	54.9%	43.9%	45.9%	41.2%	36.1%
Chewing Tobacco	20.5%	21.3%	17.6%	18.0%	19.8%
Alcohol	78.8%	71.9%	63.0%	64.5%	57.5%
Marijuana	40.6%	38.3%	39.2%	40.7%	32.9%
Inhalants	6.7%	6.3%	6.7%	4.3%	2.9%
Prescription Medication	n/a	n/a	16.0%	16.1%	12.4%
Over-the-Counter Medication	n/a	n/a	9.3%	9.3%	4.7%
Cocaine	5.3%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%
Heroin	n/a	n/a	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Hallucinogens	5.0%	3.7%	4.0%	2.7%	1.6%
Methamphetamine	7.0%	4.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%
Club Drugs	5.5%	4.1%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%
Steroids	3.0%	2.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%
Synthetics	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8%	3.2%

Table 38. Past Month Substance Use from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 7)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Cigarettes	13.5%	13.0%	13.7%	10.6%	8.1%
Chewing Tobacco	4.7%	5.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%
Alcohol	27.1%	26.5%	19.8%	16.9%	13.9%
Two Week Binge Drinking	12.4%	12.5%	n/a	9.6%	6.1%
Marijuana	8.5%	8.5%	9.4%	8.6%	7.6%
Inhalants	4.3%	3.9%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%
Prescription Medication	n/a	n/a	6.7%	4.7%	3.7%
Over-the-Counter Medication	n/a	n/a	4.8%	3.5%	1.6%

Table 39. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 8)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Female - Cigarettes	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.9
Male - Cigarettes	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.8
Female - Alcohol	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.3
Male - Alcohol	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.9
Female - Marijuana	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.0
Male - Marijuana	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.7
Female-Inhalants	n/a	n/a	11.9	11.9	12.0
Male-Inhalants	n/a	n/a	12.0	11.6	11.7

Table 40. Percent Saying Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana and Drugs are “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 17a-d)

(Figure 17a)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Cigarettes	96.0%	96.0%	92.0%	93.4%	96.7%
9th - Cigarettes	79.0%	79.0%	77.0%	80.8%	85.0%
12th - Cigarettes	60.0%	59.0%	60.0%	61.1%	69.0%

(Figure 17b)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Alcohol	95.0%	95.0%	85.0%	85.7%	91.0%
9th - Alcohol	68.0%	68.0%	54.0%	57.3%	63.0%
12th - Alcohol	53.0%	55.0%	40.0%	38.5%	40.0%

(Figure 17c)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Marijuana	98.0%	98.0%	96.0%	95.7%	97.0%
9th - Marijuana	84.0%	83.0%	78.0%	78.5%	79.0%
12th - Marijuana	74.0%	72.0%	64.0%	60.8%	63.0%

(Figure 17d)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Illegal Drugs	98.9%	99.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%
9th - Illegal Drugs	96.0%	95.0%	94.0%	95.0%	96.0%
12th - Illegal Drugs	94.3%	94.0%	91.0%	91.0%	93.0%

Table 41. Percent saying Over-the-Counter and Prescription Medications are “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade from 2012 to 2014 (Figures 18a-b)

(Figure 18a)

	2012	2014
6th – Over-the-Counter Medication	94.0%	97.0%
9th – Over-the-Counter Medication	88.0%	92.0%
12th – Over-the-Counter Medication	80.0%	89.0%

(Figure 18b)

	2012	2014
6th – Prescription Medication	94.0%	97.0%
9th – Prescription Medication	90.0%	93.0%
12th – Prescription Medication	83.0%	89.0%

Table 42. Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade with 1+ Friend Using Substance from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 19)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Cigarettes	11.0%	11.0%	18.6%	16.5%	12.0%
9th - Cigarettes	46.0%	43.0%	53.3%	47.4%	37.0%
12th - Cigarettes	63.0%	59.0%	66.7%	63.9%	56.0%
6th - Alcohol	16.0%	16.0%	20.3%	15.9%	12.0%
9th - Alcohol	65.0%	63.0%	67.4%	61.2%	52.0%
12th - Alcohol	82.0%	78.0%	79.0%	77.7%	73.0%
6th - Marijuana	4.0%	4.0%	6.8%	6.9%	4.0%
9th - Marijuana	36.0%	35.0%	45.5%	43.0%	35.0%
12th - Marijuana	55.0%	51.0%	60.4%	65.4%	56.0%

Table 43. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 20)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Cigarettes	53.0%	53.0%	51.0%	48.7%	56.7%
9th - Cigarettes	15.0%	16.0%	22.0%	20.5%	25.6%
12th - Cigarettes	6.0%	8.0%	14.0%	9.2%	13.7%
6th - Alcohol	55.0%	55.0%	53.0%	51.6%	58.0%
9th - Alcohol	17.0%	18.0%	25.0%	24.0%	27.8%
12th - Alcohol	11.0%	13.0%	23.0%	18.8%	19.0%
6th - Marijuana	61.0%	61.0%	67.0%	66.1%	72.2%
9th - Marijuana	28.0%	29.0%	36.0%	36.1%	40.0%
12th - Marijuana	17.0%	20.0%	27.0%	22.4%	28.1%

Table 44. Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 21)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - Cigarettes	16.0%	16.0%	23.0%	20.7%	16.0%
9th - Cigarettes	52.0%	50.0%	62.0%	56.9%	47.0%
12th - Cigarettes	88.0%	84.0%	89.0%	89.5%	84.0%
6th - Alcohol	17.0%	17.0%	25.0%	25.3%	20.0%
9th - Alcohol	54.0%	54.0%	66.0%	63.1%	57.0%
12th - Alcohol	79.0%	74.0%	78.0%	78.8%	73.0%
6th - Marijuana	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	7.2%	5.4%
9th - Marijuana	43.0%	42.0%	44.0%	43.2%	36.5%
12th - Marijuana	72.0%	66.0%	67.0%	71.9%	62.3%
6th – Illegal Drugs	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.2%	3.5%
9th – Illegal Drugs	20.0%	19.0%	22.0%	18.9%	15.0%
12th - Illegal Drugs	37.0%	31.0%	35.0%	32.6%	25.7%

Table 45. Percent of Youth Reporting Bullying Behaviors from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 22)

	2010	2012	2014
Hit, shoved, or pushed others	n/a	19.6%	15.5%
Spread mean rumors about others	32.9%	27.2%	24.3%
Made fun of others	72.1%	61.9%	54.0%
Posted something online or sent a text to hurt others	18.1%	15.1%	16.8%

Table 46. Bullying Behaviors among Youth in 6th, 9th, and 12th Grade from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 24)

	2010	2012	2014
6th - Spread mean rumors or lies	36.1%	26.8%	25.9%
6th - Made fun of other people	59.8%	50.9%	43.1%
9th - Spread mean rumors or lies	31.6%	28.0%	25.2%
9th - Made fun of other people	75.4%	65.2%	56.9%
12th - Spread mean rumors or lies	23.3%	19.3%	20.0%
12th - Made fun of other people	67.4%	64.8%	58.1%

Table 47. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Reported Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 25)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th - In a physical fight	33.4%	36.3%	28.6%	29.0%	20.9%
9th - In a physical fight	9.5%	38.5%	22.4%	22.0%	17.7%
12th - In a physical fight	35.4%	27.0%	16.6%	14.8%	15.8%
6th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	11.7%	9.6%	10.6%	6.7%	6.8%
9th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	20.0%	13.3%	13.8%	6.6%	5.9%
12th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	9.9%	10.2%	10.5%	4.8%	5.0%

Table 48. Percentage of Youth in 6th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)(Figure 26)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
I ignore rules that get in my way	13.5%	14.7%	16.7%	14.2%	12.0%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	26.3%	27.3%	34.0%	32.5%	28.8%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	5.9%	6.4%	11.6%	10.6%	9.6%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	11.3%	13.2%	13.2%	10.6%	9.0%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	4.8%	6.1%	7.2%	4.6%	3.3%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	10.2%	10.7%	9.3%	6.8%	4.9%

Table 49. Percentage of Youth in 9th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)(Figure 27)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
I ignore rules that get in my way	22.0%	24.7%	30.0%	23.4%	20.1%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	49.8%	53.3%	64.6%	52.9%	47.8%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	11.1%	12.2%	20.3%	15.6%	12.6%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	16.0%	17.9%	21.8%	16.8%	14.7%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	12.1%	13.4%	15.2%	7.4%	5.8%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	37.9%	38.3%	35.1%	26.4%	20.7%

Table 50. Percentage of Youth in 12th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014
(Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) (Figure 28)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
I ignore rules that get in my way	22.2%	23.8%	41.9%	30.6%	23.4%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	50.3%	50.4%	61.2%	54.7%	52.8%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	11.0%	11.2%	22.5%	17.6%	13.0%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	11.4%	12.0%	17.7%	16.8%	13.7%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	9.5%	9.9%	12.6%	8.6%	7.5%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	45.6%	41.7%	46.3%	34.7%	30.0%

Table 51. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Thought the Police Would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood from 2010 to 2014 (“yes” and “Yes!” Combined Percentages)
(Figure 29)

	2010	2012	2014
6th	69.9%	68.2%	72.2%
9th	50.0%	50.6%	55.6%
12th	43.2%	45.7%	46.0%

Table 52. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report at Least One Friend Who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 30)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th	4.6%	6.0%	6.7%	5.6%	4.1%
9th	7.3%	8.3%	12.1%	9.5%	7.7%
12th	7.3%	8.9%	17.6%	15.8%	11.2%

Table 53. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 31)

	2010	2012	2014
6th	1.31	1.19	1.22
9th	1.56	1.46	1.49
12th	1.61	1.57	1.56

Table 54. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 32)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th	8.6%	8.6%	7.6%	8.9%	7.9%
9th	16.2%	16.4%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
12th	10.6%	11.7%	9.8%	9.5%	10.0%

Table 55. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report a Suicide Attempt in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 33)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th	3.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.2%	3.6%
9th	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.0%	5.7%
12th	4.3%	4.1%	5.2%	4.7%	3.1%

Table 56. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade Who Report Skipping or Cutting School in the Past Month from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 36)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
6th	10.1%	10.1%	26.4%	24.7%	24.1%
9th	12.8%	14.3%	28.9%	24.3%	24.0%
12th	29.5%	21.8%	42.6%	37.1%	31.9%

Table 57. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 6th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 37)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	83.0%	81.0%	78.0%	77.2%	80.0%
School lets my parents know when I've done well	61.3%	59.7%	55.0%	51.9%	55.3%
Rules are enforced fairly	65.8%	n/a	76.8%	74.7%	78.1%
Students of all races/ethnicities treated equally	n/a	n/a	84.1%	82.3%	85.7%

Table 58. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 9th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 38)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	73.5%	70.3%	64.9%	65.9%	70.7%
School lets my parents know when I've done well	39.5%	36.9%	36.1%	35.5%	39.0%
Rules are enforced fairly	53.1%	n/a	59.2%	62.8%	66.8%
Students of all races/ethnicities treated equally	n/a	n/a	69.9%	74.5%	76.9%

Table 59. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 12th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 39)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	71.9%	75.3%	73.9%	71.7%	73.8%
School lets my parents know when	33.4%	37.5%	38.1%	34.3%	42.9%

I've done well					
Rules are enforced fairly	54.4%	n/a	50.1%	54.6%	59.3%
Students of all races/ethnicities treated equally	n/a	n/a	66.7%	70.4%	77.8%

APPENDIX B – MISSOURI STUDENT SURVEY WORDING 2010-2014

Comparison table from 2006 to 2012 and copies of the surveys are available at <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/index.htm>

Indicator Name on Website http://dmh.mo.gov/seow/	Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2014	Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2012	Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2010
Age of First Use – Alcohol	Q50d. Think about the first time you had a drink of alcohol. How old were you the first time you had a drink of an alcoholic beverage? Please do not include any time when you only had a sip or two from a drink.	Same as 2014	Think about the first time you had a drink of alcohol. How old were you the first time you had a drink (other than just a sip)?
Age of First Use – Cigarettes	Q46d. How old were you the <i>first time</i> you smoked part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Age of First Use – Inhalants	Q52b. How old were you the <i>first time</i> you used inhalants?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Age of First Use – Marijuana	Q51c. How old were you the <i>first time</i> you used marijuana?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Amount of sleep	Q33. On an average school night, how many of hours of sleep do you get?	Same as 2014	N/A
Chances to get involved at school	N/A	N/A	There are a lot of chances at school for me to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.
Chances to participate in class	N/A	N/A	I have lots of chances to be part of the class discussions or activities.
Chances to talk one on one with a teacher	N/A	N/A	There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.
Days missed due to safety concerns	Q14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at	Same as 2014	N/A

	school or on your way to or from school?		
Days skipped or cut	Q13. During the past 30 days, how many whole days have you missed school because you skipped or cut?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student eating disruption	Q34d. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student feels hopeless	Q34c. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: did you feel hopeless about the future?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student irritable	Q34b. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student school work disruption	Q34f. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: did you have difficulty concentrating on your school work?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student sleeping disruption	Q34e. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Depression scale - Student very sad	Q34a. In the last <u>30 days</u> how often: were you very sad?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Ease of availability - cigarettes	Q41a. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Ease of availability – synthetic drugs	Q41g. If you wanted to get some synthetic drugs (such as K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice), how easy would it be for you to get some?	N/A	N/A
Ease of availability - guns	N/A	If you wanted to get a gun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Same as 2012
Ease of availability - alcohol	Q41b. If you wanted to get some alcohol (beer, wine, brandy, and mixed drinks),	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

	how easy would it be for you to get some?		
Ease of availability - marijuana	Q41c. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Ease of availability – other illegal drugs	Q41d. If you wanted to get any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (molly, ecstasy, roofies), how easy would it be for you to get some?	If you wanted to get any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2012
Ease of availability – over the counter drugs	Q41e. If you wanted to get some over the counter drugs (Tylenol Cough, Dayquil, Benadryl, etc) when you were not sick, how easy would it be for you to get some?	If you wanted to get some over the counter drugs (Dayquil, Benadryl, etc) when you were not sick, how easy would it be for you to get some?	N/A
Ease of availability – prescription drugs	Q41f. If you wanted to get some prescription drugs that were not prescribed to you by a doctor, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2014	N/A
Lifetime alcohol use	Q50c. Have you <i>ever</i> , even once, had a drink of any type of alcohol. Please do not include times when you only had a sip or two from a drink or if you drank alcohol only for religious purposes.	Same as 2014	Have you ever, even once, had a drink of any type of alcohol (other than just a sip or two for religious purposes)?
Lifetime alcohol use (times)	Q50e. During your life, how many times have you had at least one drink of alcohol?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime chew use	Q47a. Have you ever used chewing tobacco such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen or snuff (dip), even once?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Lifetime cigar use	N/A	N/A	Have you <i>ever</i> smoked part or all of any type of cigar?
Lifetime cigarette use	Q46c. Have you ever smoked part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime club drug use	Q56f. Have you ever, even once, used any type of club drug including MDMA (molly, ecstasy, X, E), GHB (G), Rohypnol (roofie), and Ketamine (Special K)?	Have you ever, even once, used any type of club drug including MDMA (ecstasy, X, E), GHB (G), Rohypnol (roofie), and Ketamine (Special K)?	Same as 2012
Lifetime cocaine use	Q56a. Have you ever, even once, used any form of cocaine?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime electronic cigarette use	Q48a. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes (e-cigs), even once?	N/A	N/A
Lifetime gambling	N/A	N/A	Have you ever gambled (e.g., played poker or cards for money, bet on sports teams, bought lottery tickets or tabs, etc.)?
Lifetime hallucinogen use	Q56c. Have you ever, even once, used hallucinogens such as LSD (acid), PCP (angel dust), Magic Mushrooms, Mescaline, Peyote, or Psilocybin?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime heroin use	Q56b. Have you ever, even once, used heroin (also called smack or H)?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime hookah use	Q49a. Have you ever used hookahs (water pipes), even once?	N/A	N/A
Lifetime inhalant use	Q52a. Have you ever, even once, used inhalants?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime marijuana use	Q51b. Have you ever, even once, used marijuana?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime methamphetamine use	Q56d. Have you ever, even once, used methamphetamine (known as meth, crank, crystal, or ice)?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Lifetime money lost to gambling	N/A	N/A	What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the total amount of money you have lost by gambling?
Lifetime over the counter drug abuse	Q54. Have you ever, even once, use Cold/Cough Medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, TheraFlu, Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?	Have you ever, even once, used “over-the-counter” medications for non-medical reasons?	Same as 2012
Lifetime prescription drug abuse	Q53a. Have you ever, even once, used prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor? (not including “over-the-counter” medications)	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime steroid abuse	Q56g. Have you ever, even once, used any type of steroid that was not prescribed for you?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Lifetime synthetic drug use	Q55a. Have you ever, even once, used a synthetic drug (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)?	Same as 2014	N/A
Natural disaster	N/A	Turning to another topic, have you or your household been affected by a natural disaster in the last 12 months?	N/A
No discrimination in student treatment	Q18d. Students of all races and ethnic groups are treated equally	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Parents check on student's homework	Q57e. My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Parents consult student when making decisions	Q57b. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Parents give the student chances to have fun	Q57d. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Parents notice and comment on good work	Q57a. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Parents notice students good work	N/A	My parents tell me that they are proud of me for something I have done.	Same as 2012
Past 3 month bullying online or via cell phone	Q22b. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have YOU done the following action: Posted something online or sent a text that might embarrass or hurt another student?	N/A	N/A
Past 3 month bullying online	N/A	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have YOU done the following action: used the internet (including IM, email, blogs, MySpace, Facebook, etc.) to post pictures or text that might embarrass or hurt a student?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: used the internet (including IM, email, blogs, MySpace, Facebook, etc.) to post pictures or text that might embarrass or hurt a student?
Past 3 month emotional bullying	Q22c. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have YOU done the following action: Made fun of other people?	Same as 2014	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Made fun of other people?
Past 3 month physical bullying	Q22d. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have YOU done the following action: Hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around?	Same as 2014	N/A
Past 3 month rumor spreading	Q22a. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have YOU done the following action: Spread mean rumors or lies about other kids at school?	Same as 2014	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Spread mean rumors or lies about other kids at school?
Past 3 month school detention	N/A	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been in in-school suspension or detention?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Been in in-school suspension or detention?

Past 3 month school discipline	N/A	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons?
Past 3 month school suspension	Q17. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been suspended from school?	Same as 2014	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Been suspended from school?
Past 3 month victim of bullying online	N/A	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Had pictures or text that embarrassed or hurt you posted through the internet (including IM, email, blogs, MySpace, Facebook, etc.)	How often in the past 3 months have you: Had pictures or text that embarrassed or hurt you posted through the internet (including IM, email, blogs, MySpace, Facebook, etc.)
Past 3 month victim of bullying online or via cell phone	Q24b. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Posted something online or sent a text that embarrassed or hurt you?	N/A	N/A
Past 3 month bullying via cell	N/A	How many times in the past 3 months have YOU done the following action: used a cell phone to send text msgs or pix that might embarrass or hurt a student?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: used a cell phone to send text msgs or pix that might embarrass or hurt a student?
Past 3 month victim of bullying via cell	N/A	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Had text or picture cell phone messages sent about you that were embarrassing or hurtful?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Had embarrassing or hurtful text or picture cell phone messages sent about you?
Past 3 month victim of emotional bullying	Q24c. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Made fun of you?	How many times in the past 3 months has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Been made fun of?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Been made fun of?
Past 3 month victim of physical bullying	Q24d. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Hit, shoved, or	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Been hit, shoved, or pushed by	N/A

	pushed you and was not just fooling around?	another student who was not just fooling around?	
Past 3 month victim of rumor spreading	Q24a. How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Spread mean rumors or lies about you at school?	How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> has SOMEONE ELSE done the following action TO YOU: Had mean rumors or lies spread about you at school?	How often in the past <u>3 months</u> have you: Had mean rumors or lies spread about you at school?
Past month alcohol use	Q50f. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you drank alcohol during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month binge drinking	N/A	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion? By 'occasion,' we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other.	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion? (i.e. within a couple of hours)?
Past month chew use	Q47b. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month cigar use	N/A	N/A	What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigar during the past 30 days?
Past month cigarette use	Q46e. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigarette during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month driving under the influence	Q50j. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month electronic cigarette use	Q48b. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used electronic cigarettes (e-cigs) during the past 30 days?	N/A	N/A

Past month gambling	N/A	N/A	What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you gambled in the past 30 days?
Past month hookah use	Q49b. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used hookahs (water pipes) during the past 30 days?	N/A	N/A
Past month inhalant use	Q49c. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used inhalants during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month marijuana use	Q51d. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used marijuana on school property during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month over the counter drug abuse	Q54b. What is your best estimate of the number of days in the past 30 days you used Cold/Cough Medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, TheraFlu, Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?	What is your best estimate of the number of days in the past 30 days you used any “over-the-counter” medication for non-medical reasons?	Same as 2012
Past month prescription drug abuse	Q53b. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days in the past 30 days you used any prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	Q50b. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	Same as 2014	Over the past 30 days, on how many days did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
Past month synthetic drugs	Q55b. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days in the past 30 days you used synthetic drug?	Same as 2014	N/A
Past month weapon carrying at school	Q25. During the past <u>30 days</u> , on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

	property?		
Past two weeks binge drinking	Q50g. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	Same as 2014	N/A
Past year attempting suicide	Q36. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past year fighting	Q26a. During the past <u>12 months</u> , how many times: Were you in a physical fight?	Same as 2014	During the past <u>12 months</u> , how often: Were you in a physical fight?
Past year fighting with injury	Q26b. During the past <u>12 months</u> , how many times: Were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	Same as 2014	During the past <u>12 months</u> , how often: Were you in a fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
Past year planning suicide	Q36. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past year seriously considering suicide	Q35. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Past year suicide with injury	Q38. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	Same as 2014	Did you attempt suicide during the past year, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?
Past year victim of bullying at school - version 1	N/A	During the past <u>12 months</u> , how many times: Been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around?	N/A
Past year victim of bullying at school - version 2	Q23. During the past <u>12 months</u> , have you ever been bullied on school property ?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Past year victim of weapon threat at school	Q26c. During the past <u>12 months</u> , how many times: Has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	Same as 2014	During the past <u>12 months</u> , how often: Has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?
Peer alcohol use	Q19b. During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have had a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Peer gun carrying	Q19e. During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have carried a gun (not including use of a gun for hunting or sport)?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Peer other illicit drug use	Q19e. During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have used any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (molly, ecstasy, roofies)?	During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have used any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	Same as 2012
Peer perception of coolness of alcohol use	Q42b. How “cool” do you think your peers believe someone your age would be if they drank alcohol?	N/A	N/A
Peer perception of coolness of cigarette use	Q42a. How “cool” do you think your peers believe someone your age would be if they smoked cigarettes?	N/A	N/A
Peer perception of coolness of marijuana use	Q42c. How “cool” do you think your peers believe someone your age would be if they smoked marijuana?	N/A	N/A
Peer smoking cigarettes	Q19a. During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have smoked cigarettes?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Peer smoking marijuana	Q19c. During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

	to have smoked marijuana?		
Perception of enforcement - alcohol	Q21b. If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of enforcement - cigarettes	Q21a. If a kid smoked cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of enforcement - guns	Q21d. If a kid was found carrying a gun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of enforcement - marijuana	Q21c. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of friends feelings on student alcohol use	Q20a. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	N/A	N/A
Perception of friends feelings on student cigarette use	Q20b. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke tobacco?	N/A	N/A
Perception of friends feelings on student marijuana use	Q20c. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	N/A	N/A
Perception of friends feelings on student prescription drug use	Q20d. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	N/A	N/A
Perception of harm - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)	Q43a. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: take one or two	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: drink any type of	Same as 2012

	drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	alcohol?	
Perception of harm - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)	Q43b. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?	N/A	N/A
Perception of harm - cigarettes	Q43c. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke cigarettes?	Same as 2012
Perception of harm - marijuana	Q43d. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use marijuana?	Same as 2012
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	Q43e. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (molly, ecstasy, roofies)?	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	Same as 2012
Perception of harm - over the counter drugs to get high	Q43g. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use Cold/Cough Medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, TheraFlu, Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use over the counter drugs when they are not sick?	N/A
Perception of harm – prescription drug abuse	Q43h. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them?	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor?	N/A

Perception of harm - synthetic drugs	Q43f. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)?	N/A	N/A
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana use	Q58e. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use marijuana or hashish?	Same as 2012
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use	Q58b. How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to have a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use (1-2 drinks nearly every day)	Q58c. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	N/A	N/A
Perception of parental feelings on student cigarette use	Q58a. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke tobacco?	How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to smoke part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2012
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana use (once or twice a week)	Q58e. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	N/A	N/A
Perception of parental feelings on student over the counter drug abuse	Q58d. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use Cold/Cough Medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, TheraFlu, Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?	How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use “over-the-counter” medications for non-medical reasons?	N/A
Perception of parental feelings on student prescription drug abuse	Q58h. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor?	N/A
Perception of parental feelings on student synthetic drug use	Q58g. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)?	N/A	N/A

Perception of safety to and from school	Q16. I feel safe going to or from school	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of school safety	Q15. I feel safe at school.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of wrongness - alcohol	Q45b. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: have a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)	Q45c. How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	N/A	N/A
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)	Q45c. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	N/A	N/A
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)	Q45d. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?	N/A	N/A
Perception of wrongness - cigarettes	Q45a. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: smoke cigarettes?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of wrongness - marijuana	Q45e. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use marijuana?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Perception of wrongness - marijuana (once or twice a week)	Q45f. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	N/A	N/A
Perception of wrongness - other illicit drugs	Q45g. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (molly, ecstasy, roofies)?	How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	Same as 2012
Perception of wrongness - over the counter drug abuse	Q45h. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use Cold/Cough Medicines (Coricidin Cough, Sudafed, TheraFlu,	How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use over the counter drugs when you are not sick?	N/A

	Tylenol Cough) or other over-the-counter medicines to get high?		
Perception of wrongness - prescription drug abuse	Q45i. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to you by a doctor?	Same as 2014	N/A
Perception of wrongness - synthetic drugs	Q45j. How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use synthetic drugs (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)?	N/A	N/A
Rules are enforced fairly	Q18c. Rules are enforced fairly.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
School alcohol use	Q50i. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you drank alcohol on <i>school property</i> during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
School marijuana use	Q51e. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used marijuana on <i>school property</i> during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
School notifies parents with praise	Q18b. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	Same as 2014	N/A
Self-injury	Q39. Have you ever harmed yourself on purpose in a way that was deliberate but not intended as a way to take your life? (If Yes, What did you do?)	Same as 2014	N/A
Student believes in being honest with parent	Q29. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Student believes it is ok to cheat	Q32. I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Student believes it is ok to steal	Q31. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Student believes parents could be asked for help	Q57c. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Student engages in fighting if provoked	Q28. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Student ignores rules	Q27. I ignore rules that get in my way.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Student is oppositional	Q30. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Students help decide class activities	N/A	N/A	In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.
Teachers ask students to work on projects	N/A	N/A	Teachers ask me to work on classroom projects.
Teachers notice and comment on good work	Q18a. My teacher(s) notice(s) when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Teachers praise students	N/A	My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	Same as 2012
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	N/A	N/A	The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	Did you or your family get any help after the disaster?	N/A
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q12. What were your average grades last school year?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	During the past <u>30 days</u> , on how many days did you: carry a gun?

Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	During the past <i>30 days</i> , on how many days did you: carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q46a. At any time during the next year do you think you will smoke a cigarette?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q46b. If one of your best friends offered you a cigarette, would you smoke it?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q46c. Have you ever tried to <i>quit</i> smoking cigarettes?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q46g. On the day or days you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day, on average?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q46h. What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigarette <i>on school property</i> during the past 30 days?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q50a. If one of your best friends offered you alcohol to drink, would you drink it?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014

Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q50h. On the days you drink alcohol, about how many drinks do you have on average?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q51a. If one of your best friends offered you marijuana, would you use it?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	Same as 2012
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to start a physical fight?	Same as 2012
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to defend yourself from a physical fight?	Same as 2012
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	Do you have any brothers or sisters (including step-brothers and sisters and half-brothers and sisters)?
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: smoked marijuana?

Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	N/A	N/A	Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: taken a gun to school?
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q59. Does anyone in your house smoke cigarettes or cigars (not counting yourself)?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q60. Does anyone in your house use marijuana (not counting yourself)?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q61. Has anyone who lives in your home, other than yourself ever had an alcohol or drug problem?	Same as 2014	Same as 2014
Data not available through website. Contact susan.depue@mimh.edu for a special data run.	Q62. How often do people in your family insult or yell at each other?	Same as 2014	How often does your family quarrel or argue?

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1. Average Age of First Use	3
Table 2. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States	4
Table 3. Percentage of 30-day Substance Users in Missouri in 2012 and 2014	5
Table 4. Percentage of Youth who Engaged in Problem Behaviors in the Past Three Months	6
Table 5. Youth Perception of Substance Availability	6
Table 6. Perceptions of School Safety in the Past Three Months	7
Table 7. Bullying Behavior in the Past Three Months	7
Table 8. Suicide Behaviors in Past Year	8
Table 9. Grade Level of 2014 MSS Sample	12
Table 10. Race / Ethnicity Distribution of 2014 MSS Sample	12
Table 11. Sample Sizes by Grade and Year	14
Table 12. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States	15
Table 13. Age of First Substance Use.....	21
Table 14. Youths' Perception of Risk of Harm from Using Substances.....	28
Table 15. Youths' Perception of Wrongfulness of Substance Use	29
Table 16. Percentage of Youth Who Have Friends Who Use Substances.....	32
Table 17. Percentage of Youth Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood.....	33
Table 18. Youth Perception of Substance Availability	35
Table 19. Frequency of Bullying Behaviors in the Past 3 Months.....	36
Table 20. Frequency of Peer Victimization in the Past 3 Months.....	38
Table 21. Frequency of Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 months	39
Table 22. Extent of Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes.....	41
Table 23. Extent to Which Youth Think the Police would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood	45
Table 24. Number of Friends Who Carried a Gun in the Past Year (12 months)	45
Table 25. Extent of Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 Days).....	47
Table 26. Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 Days) by Gender (Often & Always)	47
Table 27. Percent of Students Reporting Types of Self-Harm	48
Table 28. Number of Suicide Attempts in the Past Year (12 Months).....	49
Table 29. Average Grades Last School Year.....	51
Table 30. Number of Days Youth Skipped or Cut School in the Past Month (30 Days)	51
Table 31. Number of Days Youth Skipped Due to Feeling Unsafe (30 Days)	51
Table 32. Perceptions of School Safety in the Past Three Months	51
Table 33. Number of Times Youth were Suspended from School in the Past 3 Months	52
Table 34. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth.....	53
Table 35. Lifetime Substance Use in 6 th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 4).....	55
Table 36. Lifetime Substance Use in 9 th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 5).....	55
Table 37. Lifetime Substance Use in 12 th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 6).....	56
Table 38. Past Month Substance Use from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 7)	56
Table 39. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 8)	56
Table 40. Percent Saying Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana and Drugs are "Wrong" or "Very Wrong" in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 17a-d).....	56

Table 41. Percent saying Over-the-Counter and Prescription Medications are “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade from 2012 to 2014 (Figures 18a-b)	57
Table 42. Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade with 1+ Friend Using Substance from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 19)	57
Table 43. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 20)	58
Table 44. Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 21)	58
Table 45. Percent of Youth Reporting Bullying Behaviors from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 22).....	58
Table 46. Bullying Behaviors among Youth in 6 th , 9 th , and 12 th Grade from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 24)	58
Table 47. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Reported Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 25)	59
Table 48. Percentage of Youth in 6 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)(Figure 26).....	59
Table 49. Percentage of Youth in 9 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)(Figure 27).....	59
Table 50. Percentage of Youth in 12 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) (Figure 28).....	60
Table 51. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Thought the Police Would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood from 2010 to 2014 (“yes” and “Yes!” Combined Percentages) (Figure 29)	60
Table 52. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report at Least One Friend Who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 30).....	60
Table 53. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th grade from 2010 to 2014 (Figure 31)	60
Table 54. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 32).....	60
Table 55. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report a Suicide Attempt in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 33)	61
Table 56. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report Skipping or Cutting School in the Past Month from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 36).....	61
Table 57. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 6 th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 37).....	61
Table 58. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 9 th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 38).....	61
Table 59. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 12 th Grade(Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014 (Figure 39).....	61

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Distribution of 2014 MSS Sample and State	10
Figure 2. Division of Behavioral Health Planning Regions	11
Figure 3. Approximate Educational Level Attained by Parents: 2014 MSS Sample	13
Figure 4. Lifetime Substance Use in 6 th Grade from 2006 to 2014	17
Figure 5. Lifetime Substance Use in 9 th Grade from 2006 to 2014	18
Figure 6. Lifetime Substance Use in 12 th Grade from 2006 to 2014	19
Figure 7. Past Month Substance Use from 2006 to 2014	20
Figure 8. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2014	21
Figure 9. Number of Days of Use among Youth Who Had Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month	22
Figure 10. Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (on Days That Cigarettes Were Smoked) among Youth Who Had Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Month	23
Figure 11. Number of Days Youth Smoked on School Property, of Those Who Smoked in the Past Month	23
Figure 12. Days of Use Among Youth Who Had Used Chewing Tobacco or Snuff in the Past Month	24
Figure 13. Number of times Youth Had at Least One Drink of Alcohol in Their Lifetime, Among Those Who Had a Drink at Least Once	25
Figure 14. Days of Use Among Past Month Alcohol Users	26
Figure 15. Average Number of Drinks Consumed (on Days That Alcohol Was Used) Among Youth Who Consumed Alcohol in the Past Month	26
Figure 16. Number of Days of Use Among Past Month Marijuana Smokers	27
Figures 17a-d. Percent saying Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana, and Drugs are “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade from 2006 to 2014	30
Figure 18a-b. Percent Reporting Over-the-Counter and Prescription Medication Use is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade from 2012 to 2014	31
Figure 19. Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade with 1+ Friend Using Substance from 2006 to 2014	33
Figure 20. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Think the Police Would Catch Students Using Substances in Their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014	34
Figure 21. Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014	35
Figure 22. Percent of Youth Reporting Bullying Behaviors from 2010 to 2014	37
Figure 23. Peer Victimization Among Youth Who Reported Bullying Others in the Past 3 Months	38
Figure 24. Bullying Behaviors Among Youth in 6 th , 9 th , and 12 th Grade from 2010 to 2014	39
Figure 25. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Reported Fighting and Being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014	40
Figure 26. Percentage of Youth in 6 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)	42
Figure 27. Percentage of Youth in 9 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)	43
Figure 28. Percentage of Youth in 12 th Grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2014 (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined Percentages)	44
Figure 29. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Thought the Police Would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in Their Neighborhood from 2010 to 2014 (“yes” and “Yes!” Combined Percentages)	45
Figure 30. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report at Least One Friend Who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014	46

Figure 31. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade from 2010 to 2014	48
Figure 32. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014.....	49
Figure 33. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report a Suicide Attempt in the Past 12 Months from 2006 to 2014.....	49
Figure 34. Percent of Youth, by Race, Who Report Suicidal Thoughts, Plans, and Attempts.....	50
Figure 35. Percent of Youth, by Sex, Who Reported Suicidal Thoughts, Plans, and Attempts.....	50
Figure 36. Percentage of Youth in 6 th , 9 th and 12 th Grade Who Report Skipping or Cutting School in the Past Month from 2006 to 2014.....	52
Figure 37. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 6 th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014	53
Figure 38. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 9 th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014	54
Figure 39. Perceptions and Attitudes Toward School by Youth in 12 th Grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed Combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2014	54